BUCCANEER
COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

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VOL. IV. NO. 89 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
April				
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	....	....
22nd "	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th "	Mandala	9000	....	....
7th May	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
14th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
28th "	Sardinia	7000	....	....

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
Apl.	Nankin	7000	Karmala	9000
2nd "	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
9th May	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
11th April	Linga	Karachi Coasting
13th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only)
14th "	Dumra	Karachi and P. Gulf Port Mail.
15th "	Clifford Castle	Mombasa, Zanzibar and Durban
17th "	Dilwara	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.

or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamasaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetoroku Maru	K. Ogura	4166	20th April	1st May
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	20th April	29th April.
Yebomi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	6th May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kumajiri Maru	4068	K. Sakurai	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Tacoma Maru	4076	T. Watanabe.	9th "	19th "
Malay Maru	4401	T. Marumoto	13th March	28th April
Chosen Maru	3016	S. Yamane	24th April	3rd May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	27th April	6th May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

22, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & O	8250	27th Apr.	25th Apr
City of Birmingham	A & O	7500		25th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE, 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Massilia	5091		16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	525	600
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	997
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	705	1057

All return tickets are available for 6 months.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. APTKIN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CORNAGLIA'S

EASTER EGGS NOVELTIES

Chocolate Easter Eggs decorated and filled with sweets from annas 4 to Rs. 8. each.

Silver foiled Eggs, Sugar Eggs, Decorated Eggs Eggs in Fancy Baskets Etc.

F. CORNAGLIA

83, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehesana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

Do not throw your money on untried and unknown Hair Oils; try to get always the world's celebrated delightful smell. Get a bottle of Kaminia Oil to-day from your nearest dealers. H 2.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS,

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,23,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

[illegible]
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and, if received, for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1875.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscriptions is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY.—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3658

WANTED

WANTED—immediately Stanley's 5-inch theodolite fitted with Stadia wires. Reply to Box No. 812 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3731

WANTED.—MACHINERY for manufacturing toilet and bar soaps. Apply with particulars to box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3766

WANTED by educated Frenchman, Pupils for French Class. Twice a week Rs. 12, three times Rs. 18 per month Quick and thorough Tuition. Address:—M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1090

WANTED a BOILER INSPECTOR for the United Provinces. Salary Rs. 300—20—400 p.m. Candidates must possess a 1st class Mechanical Engineer's Certificate. Applications with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to THE INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES & BOILERS, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 1066

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140 for each room, or suite for couple, Rs. 325 and Rs. 350, respectively. Outside meals also supplied. Apply Mrs. ST. POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1039

WANTED for the Rangoon College, a LECTURER IN PERSIAN. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants must have taken the M.A. degree in Persian or have passed the B.A. Examination and possess high Madrasah qualifications.

Applications should be made to THE MEMBER-IN-EXECUTIVE-CHARGE, Governing Body, Rangoon College. 1061

WANTED for State Zanana Hospital experienced pure EUROPEAN LADY DOCTOR with English qualifications to work under the State Surgeon. Must know some Urdu. Salary three hundred rupees with free house and conveyance. Apply with copies of testimonials to JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Rampur State, U. P. 1040

WANTED—A qualified and competent MILLER to hold charge of the Pioneer Flour Mills situate at Shahdara (near Lahore) Punjab; (capacity of the Mill 16 to 18 sacks per hour). Pay according to qualifications. One with Home training and Indian experience will be preferred.

Apply immediately with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to:—
THE MANAGING AGENT,
Pioneer Flour Mills,
Bharat Buildings,
3758 Lahore.

WANTED 3 SANITARY INSPECTORS for the Asansol Mines Board of Health. Salary Rs. 100, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 per month. No travelling allowance. Applicants must possess Government Certificates qualifying them to be Municipal Inspectors, or equivalent qualifications, must be under 30, and be able to ride or cycle. Applications will be received up to 30th April, 1916.

P. H. WADDELL,
District Magistrate, Burdwan,
and
Chairman, Asansol Mines Board of Health. 1039

WANTED—A MECHANIC able to effect repairs to oil Engines, pumps, &c., should have knowledge of lathe and plumbing work. Will be required to make himself generally useful. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem to suitable man.

2. Two STEAM ROAD ROLLER DRIVERS for 4½ months from 1st June, 1916. Pay Rs. 40 to 50 per mensem. Applications with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned by the 1st of May, 1916.

V. N. PARULKAR,
Executive Engineer,
Belgaum District.
Belgaum, 8th April, 1916. 3751

WANTED

MILL MANAGER over 20 years experience in India is open for Engagement. Just arrived from England. Excellent References. Apply to "XXX" c/o., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3761

REQUIRED CHEETALS.—Males, females or cubs will be equally welcome. Rs. 25 will be paid for each animal landed in Alwar. Communicate direct with
The PRIVATE SECRETARY to
His Highness the Maharaja Adhiraj
3752 Alwar, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 22, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695.

DEOLALI—FOR SALE—5½ acres, fine building site. 10 minutes Nasik Station. Apply to Box 811 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3728

FOR SALE.—One REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER POLICY size No. 11 in very good condition. Cost Rs. 480. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to Box No. 817 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3769

FOR SALE.—1915/16 model, 7-9 h.-p., electrically equipped Indian motor cycle coach built. Luxurious Gloria side car with speedomiter just as new, in perfect order. Can be seen at BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY, Queen's Road. 3767

SHOES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—S. 4 Gent's Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, Leather quarter lined, toe capped medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in all sizes from 6 to 10. Reliable and a marvel of cheapness. Price Rs. 4-14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—616 pairs R44, Gent's Tan Pobble Grain Tie Shoes, bark soles, screwed, Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 only. Sale price Rs 2-8 per pair.
The CHROME LEATHER, CO.,
Pallavaram, Madras.
612—2

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR of Queen's Mansions, office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3768

TO BE LET—Immediately the ground floor and second floor of the New House No. 6, Dadyseth Hill, Chowpaty, 4 B.R., 1 H., 1 D.R., Godown, Kitchen &c. with E. L. fully open to see. Apply J. S. ENTY, on the premises. 3683

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marsbanebad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

NOTICES

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KHANDALA (EXCELLENT SITUATION).

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any part of the well-known Khanuala property of the late Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetji Jijibhoy, known as Octagon and Khandala Hotel.

A PLAN of the said property and the different lots into which the same has been divided can be seen at the office of the undersigned any weekday at any time during business hours.

The bungalow known as THE OCTAGON realizes Rs. 800 per year as rent. The rest of the buildings used in connection with THE HOTEL realize the annual rent of Rs. 3,600. All the bungalows have been let at these uniform rents for the last several years and have not been vacant for years past. All the properties command a beautiful VIEW and occupy one of the best situations in Khandala. The land is ABSOLUTELY FREE from payment of all tax to Government which is an exceptional case.

For FURTHER PARTICULARS and information applications may be made to the undersigned.

MERWANJI KOLAH & Co.,
Solicitors for the trustees of the Estate of Dowager Lady Awabai Jamsetji Jijibhoy.
Bombay, 5th April, 1916. 3706

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 6 (Rupees six only) per share for the half year ended 31st December, 1915, will be paid on or after the 13th April, 1916, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited whose names stood on the Company's register on the 23rd day of March 1916.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & CO.,
Agents,
The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 5th April, 1916. 1112

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No: 569 OF 1914.

KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT, and others ..... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
SHAIKH ADAM MULLA ABDEALLY TAPIA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of August 1915 the following immoveable properties will be sold by public auction in two different lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Wednesday the 12th day of April 1916 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

ALL that right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendants abovenamed in

LOT NO. 1.

PLOT A.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the South by a private Road, on or towards the East by the Charni Road and on or towards the West by the premises described hereunder as Plot B.

PLOT B.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 358 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the said Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the South by the said private Road on or towards the East by the premises described above as Plot A and on or towards the West by the premises described hereunder as Plot C.

PLOT C.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 358 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of the said Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the South by the said private Road on or towards the East by the premises described above as Plot B. and on or towards the West by the property of the said Messrs. Rustam and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla.

LOT NO: II.

PLOT D.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 804 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by private Road on or towards the South by the properties of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the East by the Charni Road and on or towards the West by the premises being Plot E described hereunder.

PLOT E.—ALL that piece of land with the buildings standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the private Road, on or towards the South by the properties of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the East by the premises being Plot D described hereabove and on or towards the West by the premises being Plot F hereinafter described.

PLOT F.—ALL that piece of land with the building standing thereon situate at Charni Road without the Fort containing by admeasurement 385 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the private Road on or towards the South by the properties of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla on or towards the East by the premises being Plot E hereinafter described on or towards the West by the other properties of the said Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla.

ALL the above six Plots are situate in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered along with other land of the said Messrs. Rustam Sorabji Powalla and Kawassha Sorabji Powalla by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 490 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 13993 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7371 and 1/7384 the buildings on the said Plots A B and C of Lot No. I being assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 2061(1), 2061(2), 2062(1), 2062(2) and 2063(a) and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 3, 4 to 12 Charni Road and Ward D Nos. 2415(1), and 2415(2) and 2415(3) Street Nos. 392 to 396, 396A and 396B Grant Road and Ward D Nos. 2063(b) and 2063(c) Street Nos. 12A, 12AA Charni Road Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895(1) Street Nos. 2 and 165-167 Khetwadi Main Road and the building on the said Plots D E and F of Lot No. II being assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D Nos. 1893(2) Street No. 3 Khetwadi Main Road in addition to the aforesaid Municipal Nos. under which the said Plots A B and C of Lot No. I have been assessed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of March 1916.
(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
3696 Acting Commissioner.

TENDERS FOR WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of hard and soft waste of all kinds of the Lord Reay Mills, which will be accepted upto the 20th instant and should be addressed to the Manager of the above Mills, at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel.

S. S. WAGLE,
Secretary.
3698 Lord Reay Mills.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay. 1113

NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of:—

(1) Culvert No. 10 estimated cost Rs. 19,922.
(2) Culvert No. 18 estimated cost Rs. 16,838.
(3) Culvert No. 12 estimated cost Rs. 8,916.
(4) Aqueduct No. 8 estimated cost Rs. 16,789.

The contract documents as undermentioned can be seen during office hours, viz., from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. on any day excepting a Sunday, and a holiday at the office of the Undersigned at Padegaon, about a mile off from the Nira Railway Station of the M. & S. M. Railway. Information regarding the contract and blank forms of tender, and Schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on payment of Rs. 2 for each tender form:—

1. Drawings of the work.
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of quantities of the various descriptions of the work, and
4. Conditions of contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for (Here enter the name of the work)" will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m. on 1st May, 1916, and will be opened at the same hour.

A sum of Rs. 500 in currency notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender for each work. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements: otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer in the case of work No. 1 and the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation, in the case of the rest.

No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer, Lonand District, Nira Right Bank Canal, and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.

The Chief and the Superintending Engineers, in respect of the works named above reserve the right to reject all tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

A. W. HANCKEL,
Executive Engineer, Lonand Dist., Nira Right Bank Canal.
Padegaon, 4th April, 1916. 3713

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

No. 52, Medows Street,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1916 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vallabhji Ramji the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Augustinho De Souza the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale provided in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of December, 1913, and made between Augustinho De Souza the mortgagor of the one part and Vallabhji Ramji the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fasandari land containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts together with messuages tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 60 New S. No. 199 Ward No. 3837 Street No. 165, situate at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Pandoo Govindji but now of Josa Gomes, on the West formerly by the property of Nadoobai woman but now of Naserwanji Jamsedji Andiaro on the North formerly by the property of Ramchandra Parive but now of Nawroji Pitalwalla and on the South formerly by the property of Maria Portuguese but now of Jose Caetano De Souza.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Soonderdas and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee herein at their office at 1, Humum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDAR GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder, the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as, bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of till seed, bags of toor, bags of harda, bags of dry chillies, bags of rapeseed, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir ropes, loose iron pipes, bale of F. P. cotton, wooden pieces bundles of hemp, empty drums, bags of groundnut seeds, bundles of jogri, bags of casterseed, bags of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of Napier Foundry situate at Foras Road advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at outside "M." Shed, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned:—

68 full pressed bales of Toona cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.),

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Engineer-in-charge Harbour Branch Extension, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction the following:—

Building materials of buildings abutting on Dockyard Road, immediately west of the Railway viaduct.

The building should be demolished and the materials removed within three weeks from the date of sale.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY the 23rd day of April 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Club View" Club Road opposite Byculla Club, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-boards, dumb-waiters, teapoys, marble top table, drawing-room chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suits of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, fancy figures, wall pictures, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets, had stands, verandah benches, cane chairs, copper and aluminium utensils, etc. etc., property of W. K. Smith Esq., proceeded to Shanghai. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 12th April, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH APRIL, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, in the shop of Bai Hamabai Petit's Buildings, lately occupied by the "Sincera" Watch Co., by order of the concerned, very valuable household furniture, comprising dining table, chairs, meat-safes, dinner waggons, sideboard, marble top tables, tapestry upholstered drawing room suites of sofas, and chairs, handsome cabinets, glass screens, panel and mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, revolving office chairs, rocking chairs, easy chairs, folding chairs, hat-stands, dressing tables, iron and brass bedsteads, office tables, fancy teapoys, verandah seats, garden folding chairs, easels, pictures, clocks, vases, suite cases, glassware, crockery, photograph, etc., etc.

The above will be sold to the highest bidders without reserve and is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 16TH APRIL 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of April, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Sussex Road, Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens by order of the Administrator very valuable handsome teak and blackwood household furniture comprising sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, marble top tables, tapestry upholdstered drawing room suit, fancy teapoys, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets, sweet toned iron framed cottage piano by Strathman, folding harmonium, large musical box, rich engravings, rich carpets, table ornaments, double and single bedsteads, handsome almirahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, book cases, clothes and gown presses, rich garden flower pots etc.

1 "Ford" 4 seated motor car.

1 Handsome rubber-tyred Vis-a-vis Victoria.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th April, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 49-63: Case No. 383, Jakaria Musjid Road.

Building Street No. 46-51, and 459-461: Case No. 82, Nagdevi Street and Pydhowni Road junction.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD., SITUATED AT CHINCHPOGLY, DELISLE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the liquidators of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., with the concurrence of the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th May, 1916, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as Boilers, Engines, Mule and Ring Spindles, Machinery tools, etc., and other appliances as well as the right to recover certain rents belonging to or vested in the above Company.

There are two Mills one known as the Old Empress Mill of 34,120 Mule Spindles and the other as the New Empress Mill of 41,564 Ring Spindles.

The liquidators will arrange for intending purchasers to view the premises and the Machinery on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Liquidators at their Office No. 1, Forbes Street, or their Solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers Building, Esplanade Road.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READYMONEY & CO.

Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Auction sale of valuable jewellery, furniture iron safes, Persian Carpet and old China ware figures, flower vases, etc., Messrs. K. A. READYMONY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th April at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Room at Green Street opp. Bank of Bombay household furniture, iron safes jewellery and old china-ware figures, flower vases etc., such as aimirahs, dumbwaiter, hatstand, fancy writing tables, fancy tile teapoys, easy chairs, rocking chairs, dining chairs, tapestry lined drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, Persian carpet, bentwood office chairs, leather lined sofas, English jewel boxes made-to-order two iron safes with stand, diamond pearls, and ruby ornaments, and old chinaware such as Chinese figures such as satsuma, vases tea sets, flower Pots, Persian carpets, porcelain plates, of sharaswaty painting a set of Persian shield helmet and arms, old Chinese Shahnama with pictures.

3 cases 3 ghoda gulabi colours each case of 100 lbs.

By order of the concerned:—
1 brilliant ring of about 7 raty.
1 pair brilliant earring very valuable.
1 brilliant necklace.
1 lady's gold watch with goldchain.
12 gold bangles.
2 brilliants abt. 6 raty.
1 gold English chain.
Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th April, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
To-night To-night
FROM DANGER TO DEATH.
5,000 Feet. 4 Parts.
A Masterpiece of Sensation. Containing enough sensationalism usually found in half a dozen similar subjects.
Time:—7; 8-45; 10-30 Nightly
HALF RATES AS USUAL

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
WILL PERFORM
AT GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
On Wednesday the 12th April, 1916.
at 9 P. M. (S. T.)
VIDYAHARANA
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at the Theatre and at the Coy's Residence Vithal Sayanna House, Sandhurst Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT

'TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW'

Eighth in a Series of 12 Separate Dramas on the recurrent theme

WHO PAYS?

Being the story of a girl who flirted with Time and was jilted, and of a man who gambled with Fate and lost. Also of frailty of things mortal and of life, the exacting task master.

3. "ROMANCE OF ELAINE".

27th and 28th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of the

EXPLOITS

"The biggest and best serial yet"

A Submarine Harbour. Blowing up a Bridge.

AND

A sensational fight on the slippery sides of a huge rock are only a few exciting incidents in the present episodes.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Matinees—Saturday & Sun. 5 p. m.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA SEASON.

TO-NIGHT Wednesday, 12th April.

"AIDA" (Verdi.)

Thursday, 13th April.

"MIGNON" (Thomas.)

Friday, 14th April.

"CARMEN" (Bizet.)

Saturday, at 4-30.

Special Matinee—Reduced Prices.

"LA TRAVIATA"

Saturday, 15th April.

"CARMEN" (Bizet.)

Sunday, 16th April, 9-30 p. m.

The famous Comedy Opera

THE BARBER OF SEVEILLE

Price Rs. 5 to 1. Matinee Rs. 3, 2 & 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

Every Evening at 6-30.

A complete and brand new film programme.

"WHEN A WOMAN LOVES"

A 2-part Pathe Drama.

'SHARPS AND FLATS' (Comedy.)

OUR OWN LOCAL TOPICAL

THE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

OF THE VICEROYS

Clearest and best Topical in Bombay.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

Every Evening at 6-45 & 10 p. m.

Henrietta Crosman in

"THE SUPREME TEST"

A drama showing how a "woman-hater" came to love a Society lady who did good among the poor. He unwittingly becomes rich at her expense but, in spite of suspicion which falls on him he rights the unconscious wrong and eventually finds happiness with "the only woman".

"GETTING HIS COAT."

A series of amusing adventures opening with a man losing his clothes while bathing his own baby.

THE VICEREGAL FILM.

Presenting several events during the late Viceregal visits, in which botht he Viceroys, Lord Willingdon, Lady Chelmsford, Lady Willingdon, and many notable Officers, ladies, and gentlemen are to be seen clearly. Filmed by special request of the Royal Opera House by the masterhand of Mr. A. C. COLE OF VERNON'S STUDIOS, BOMBAY.

Witnessed and Approved by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon Last Week.

Also, the latest PATHE GAZETTE

Special music rendered by European Orchestra brought out by P. & O. Mail.

THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4. Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

TO PICTURE-GOERS.

DO YOU WANT TO SEE A REALLY GOOD PICTURE?

WE ARE SHOWING.

FROM SATURDAY NEXT

Film Version of Marie Corelli's celebrated Novel

VENDETTA

in Six Reels

USUAL HALF RATES. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

BOOK OUR SEATS EARLY.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED

the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, euphos, amber, blue, etc

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY. opp. Govt. Telegraph Office, FORT.

HELLER'S

ROYAL-ZEST COCOA

Guaranteed superior to any other Cocoa now sold in India. Specially recommended for convalescents and children.

OF ALL DEALERS

½ lb. tins Re. 1- 4-0 each

¼ " " As. 0-11-0 "

1 oz. " " 0- 3-6 "

SOLE AGENTS:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA AND COMPANY.

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, April 10th.

		Sales	
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	8,000	
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	3,000	
" " Sales of East Indian	..	200	
" " Imports	.. .. ..	3,000	
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	7.63+1	
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	10.52+11	
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	..	May 11.90+2	
		July 12.05—1	
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	May 11.76—4	
		July 11.94—4	

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Total Imports 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's opening price.	
April	7.45	
April-May	7.45	+3
May-June	7.43	
June-July	7.45	
July-Aug	7.44	+4
Aug.-Sep	7.38	
Sep.-Oct.	7.32	
Oct.-Nov.	7.30	
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	
Dec.-Jan.	7.24	+5
Jan.-Feb.	7.23	
Feb.-Mar.	7.24	
Mar.-April	7.24	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months.	To-day's closing price	Advance on previous close.
April	7.47	5
April-May	7.46	4
May-June	7.46	4
June-July	7.46	5
July-Aug.	7.45	5
Aug.-Sept	7.39	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.33	5
Oct.-Nov.	7.30	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	5
Dec-Jan	7.25	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.23	5
Feb.-March	7.24	5
Mar.-April	7.14	5

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, April 10th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	10.44+9
July	10.59+9
November	10.44+8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 10th

M.G. Bengal Good	..	5.50
" " Fully Good	..	5.65
" " Fine ..	..	5.80
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	5.85
" " " Fine	..	6.15
Sind Broach, Good..	..	7.25
" " Fully Good	6.	7.40
" " Fine ..	..	7.55
Scinde Good	..	5.45
" Fully Good	..	5.60
" Fine	..	5.75

Unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 10th.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	13,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	8,000
" " to Continent	..	2,000
Futures at New York May	..	11.88—1
Futures at New York July	..	12.05—1
Spot Cotton at New York	12.05	Unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.88	
Futures at New Orleans May	..	11.75—1
Futures at New Orleans July	..	11.94+1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½	Unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.78.40	
Silver Commercial Bars	..	62½—¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. ..	29 11/16+¼
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies.		
Indian Government buying. Steady.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.		
Discount Banks Bill 3 m/st		4 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st		4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bill 3 months	..	5
" " " " 6 "	..	5½
Interest day to day loans	.. ..	3½
" 7 day market loans	..	4
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about		£236,000
Consols 2½%		57½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal		53¾
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)		80¾
Government Securities 3%		60¼
Ex. On London at Paris France		28.60+.02

Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, April 10th.

3½%	1925/28..	£ 87½
4½%	1925/45..	£ 96¾

Unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 10th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 3,045,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Mar.-April Value unchgd. 62

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } April.-May Sellers 64/9+3d.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley May-June Sellers unchgd. 48/9

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Apr.-May. London Sellers 70/3+9d.

Calcutta Linseed Easier after firmer.

Toria Rapeseed.—Nominal.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May 67/6+1s.6d.)

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-Apr. Hull Nominal unchgd. £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£131	Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£118	
Copper Braziers	£146	
Yellow Metal	16	
Hard Spelter Nominal	67½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28	
Pig Iron No. 1. Gartsherrie	£6-7-6	

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Seller 3/0½

Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June. 3/4½ to 3/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AMD PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th April 1916:—

Cotton	16,732 Bales.
Wheat	17,057 cwts.
Linseed	26,238 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,703 "
Ginjellyseed	2,711 "
Groundnuts	6,298 "
Castorseed	20,994 "
Rice	8,746 "
Myrabollams	10,323 "
Cottonseed	2,483 "
Mowraseed	464 "
Gram	5,819 "
Joowar	6,475 "
Barley	4,643 "

Castorseed. Tone quiet but steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-2, R.D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 25, B.T. per candy.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 11.

Rainfall has continued in Kashmir and the adjacent districts as well as in Assam and Bengal and it has reappeared in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are:—Gauhati and Cherrapunji one inch, Cox's Bazar two, Chitagong three, Barisal one and a half. A new depression in Persia will shortly influence the weather in north-west India.

Forecast:—No great change.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 11th April 1916 was 30.006 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th April 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.830 Ins.
Temperature of Air	83.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.5 "
Dew Point	74.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.739 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1 "
Maximum	77.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NE,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 194

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	April.	h. m.	ft. i
Wed.	12	m 5 50	22 9	12	m 1 24	21 3
		7 21a	24 6		0 13a	19 11
Thur.	13	m 7 37	23 3	13	m 2 12	20 5
		8 27a	25 1		1 44a	19 7
Fri.	14	m 8 46	24 6	14	m 2 49	19 4
		9 8a	25 10		2 33a	19 0
Sat.	15	m 9 33	25 8	15	m 3 22	18 2
		9 44a	26 6		3 22a	18 5
Sun.	16	m 10 15	26 10	16	m 3 54	17 1
		10 18a	27 3		4 5a	17 11
Mon.	17	m 10 56	27 11	17	m 4 26	15 11
		10 52a	27 7		4 46a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise	Sunset
" 12 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
" 13 (Thursday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 22m.	6h. 56m.
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 56m.
" 17 Monday)	6h. 21m.	6h. 56m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 2nd, 9h 51-3m.p.m. In Apogee, 9th, 7-2h, p.m; First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 5-7m. p.m.; Full Moon, 18th, 10h, 37-5m. a.m.; In Perigee, 21st 5-1h. p.m.; Last Quarter, 25th, 4h. 8-3m.

A. R. DIAS & BROTHERS

A. R. Dias, late of Messrs. Leach & Weborny)

Professional Tailors, Breeches Makers and Complete Gentlemen's Outfitters, Boot and Shoe Makers.

51, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Branch:—2 New Queen's Road,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 11.

Prah	Cline	Port Said

DEPARTURES

April 11.

Maur	Svenson	Bangkok
Tenshin Maru	Yamasaki	Kobe

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer Newquay	for	Calcutta
" Novara	for	China
" Vlastra		

April 11.

S. S. Maur:—The steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Svenson, sailed on Tuesday for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S. S. Prah:—The steamer Prah, 2,481 tons, Captain G. Leslie Clive, arrived here on Tuesday from Port Said, in ballast.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. V. Rigby, left Bombay on Tuesday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Umta:—The steamer Umta, 3,491 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Nurani:—The steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain H. W. Thomson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

Tuesday, 11th April, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bland Hall	Owen		L. Dreyfus
B. Penmorvah	Bickford	W. & A. G. & Co	
C. & E. Kimajiri Maru	Sakuri		N. Y. Kaisha.
D. & E. Wallace	Erskine		T. M. & Co
K. Roman Prince	Anderson	W. & A. G. & Co	
P. Jeddah			T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Luzon Maru	Watanslee		O. S. Kaisha
3 Vlastra	Arnesan	W. & A. G. & Co	
4 Arora	Taylor		T. M. & Co
5 Twickenham	Craggs		T. M. & Co
6 Ferndie	Pelton		T. M. & Co
7 Jehangir	Lewis		T. M. & Co
8 Newquay		W. & A. Graham & Co	
9 Hurst	Dodie	W. & A. G. & Co	
12 Dilwara	Walker		M. M. & Co
15 Zayani	Ooker		H. S. Shoostri

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Herington		P. & O. Co
3 Celtic King		W. & A. Graham & Co	
4 City of Marseilles	Dowse		K. Nixon & Co
5 Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett		P. & O. Co
6 Chinkoa	Handcock		M.M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru ..... Marumoto ..... O. S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
Oneka	Beynon	Standard Oil Co
Prah	Cline	K. Nixon & Co
Risaldar	Ookenshot	

EXPORTS.

April 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wallace (s) 1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Penmervah (s) 3,120 cwts. myrabolams, N. Moolji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wallace (s) 1,110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ferdene (s) 100 bales hemp, K. Vigram and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 47 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 18 bales cow hides, H. M. H. Osman; 2 bales cow hides, R. M. Kooka; 11 bales goat and sheep skins, R. M. Kooka; 10 bales goat and sheep skins, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 17 casks I. chutney, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 13 bales cow hides, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 6 bales sheep skins, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 35 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 8 bales calf skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 27 bales cow hides, Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 10 bales sheep skins, Abba and E. H. Mahomed.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

Arosa (s) 350 bales oily cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 150 bales cotton fly, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto di Alexandretta (s) 2,502 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,052 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 500 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

AN OIL PIPE CUT.

COURT ECHO OF PERSIAN GULF INCIDENT

Judgment delivered on March 14 in an appeal in the action of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited, against the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, contained some reference to the fighting in Persia.

Mr. Justice Scrutton had refused to order the disclosure of certain documents, and his decision was the subject of the appeal.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady said the Government had subscribed two million pounds to the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, Limited, to secure an adequate supply of oil fuel for the Navy, and the plaintiffs complained of the diversion of a vessel of theirs and of the alleged failure of the defendants to supply them with crude oil under a contract. Defendants' case was that during the war Persian tribesmen, incited by German enemies of this country, cut the pipeline by which their crude oil was conveyed down to the coast of the Persian Gulf and to the port of Abadan. Plaintiffs asked for the discovery of certain documents, letters, and cablegrams by the defendants, who replied that these contained confidential comments and communications on the military situation, which had passed between the India Office and their agents in the Gulf, and, in the public interest, as the Board of Admiralty contended, ought not to be disclosed. Mr. Justice Scrutton had adopted that view, and the Appeal Court saw no reason to override his decision. Lord Justice Bankes agreed, and the appeal was dismissed with costs.

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,

BOMBAY.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking

"Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company."

For making Mayonnaise, French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

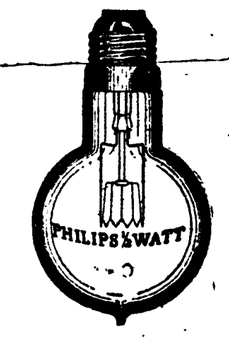
Indian Cotton Oil Co., Ld.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2136.)

PHILIPS

HALF-WATT AND ORDINARY LAMPS



Volts: 4 to 250.

Candle power 4 to 3000.

Apply:—

THE

ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.,

Ravelin Street, BOMBAY.

Poor blood

Young babes, growing children, young mothers, indoor workers and dwellers in unhealthy districts are particularly liable to this condition, which should never be neglected. SCOTT'S Emulsion enriches the blood and nourishes without taxing the digestive organs. Then, colourless cheeks regain the glow of health, appetite returns, sleep becomes more natural and the body assumes the grace and glow of buoyant health.

SCOTT'S Emulsion

G. SAJAN & Co TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST No 4 BOMBAY

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

THEIR HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT.

On Saturday last under the auspices of the District Congress Committees in Bombay Prof. H. G. Limaye of the Fergusson College, Poona, delivered a public lecture on "Indian Legislative Councils: Their History and Development." Mr. Daji Abajij Khare presided. In the course of his lecture, Prof. Limaye said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The question of the Legislative Councils has a special interest attached to it at the present time. Reform is in the air and various schemes are being put forward in regard to the improvement of different branches of administration. The central feature of all these schemes is the reform of the Legislative Councils. The national organization of India has recognised its importance by appointing a special Committee, which is due to meet during this month, and the reform of the Legislative Councils will form an important item in the scheme of the Congress. It is necessary that this question should, therefore, be discussed from all points of view, and I feel it an honour to discuss it here this evening.

THREE-FOLD FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

All Governments have three-fold functions to discharge and they have three sets of organization to perform them. There is the Legislature to make laws, the Executives to carry them out, and the Judiciaries to see that they are properly obeyed. What the relation of these three branches of the Government organization should be is a question, which has been the subject of a great deal of discussion and controversy. The practice of different countries is not identical. There is, however, one point and that is that there is a growing tendency to leave the Judiciary severely alone and independent. In autocratic countries as well as democratic ones, the judges are enjoined more and more permanence of tenor and freedom of action. As regards the two other branches, however, the difference in practice extends from the complete independence of the Executive from the Legislature in the United States to its complete subjection to the Legislature in England. This affords the safest guarantee for civil freedom and that is why British Constitution is regarded as the best form of a democratic Constitution. Partly on this account, but more because of our being an integral portion of the British Empire, we naturally look up to the British Constitution and would like our own Constitution to follow its lines of development.

UNDER THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

From this point of view the history of Indian Legislature is an interesting study. It began as the lowest type in which the Executive and the Legislature were completely identical. Before 1765, the East India Company had practically no territorial sovereignty in India. With the grant of the Diwani by the Mogul Empire in that year the question of sovereignty came to be regarded as having arisen and necessity of legislative powers became urgent. This power was conferred upon the Governor-General of Bengal by the Regulating Act of 1773, which empowered the Governor-General in Council to make regulations for the good government of the Company's territories. These legislative measures had to be registered in Supreme Court before they could become valid, but the point that I would specially emphasise is that at that time the Executive was not only controlled by the Legislature but was actually itself the Legislature; that is why I have called this the lower stage.

THE CHARTER ACT OF 1833.

This power of making regulations was extended to Bengal and Madras in the beginning of the last century and there thus arose three regulation-making bodies which were all Executive bodies in India. The Charter Act of 1833 was a decided advance upon this system inasmuch as it recongnised the separation of the Legislature from the Executive by making the Executive Council strengthened by the Law Memebr, who was then not an ordinary member of the ExecutiveCouncil but the sole legislative body for India. Thus although it marked an advance in one direction it was a retrograde measure in another. For it deprived the other Presidencies of their law-making powers. In 1853 the Legislative Council of India was strengthened by the addition of six official members, while the Law Member was made an ordinary member of the Executive Council. Thus in point of numbers this Legislative Council was a decided advance upon that of 1833; in point of powers this Council went much further than perhaps the intentions of the British Parliament. The additional members modelled their procedure upon that of Parliament. They opened its debates to the public, published its proceedings and began asking questions, and in this way tried to exercise some sort of control over the Executive.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT OF 1861.

This activity of the Legislative Council was found to be inconveient and in the Indian Councils Act of 1861 all these powers were taken away from the Legislative Councils. This Act constitutes an era in the development of the Legislative Councils, and later legislation makes that the starting point of the present system. According to the provisions of this Act the legislative powers were restored to the provinces and Councils established, while the Supreme Council had 8 to 12 additional members given to it, one half of whom were to be non-officials. Thus from the point of view of numbers and also that of introduction of a non-official element this Act was an advance upon its predecessor, but it was reactionary from the point of view of the powers of controlling the Executive, they being entirely taken away and the Councils asked to devote their attention exclusively to legislative measures.

BIRTH OF THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

For 30 long years this system continued Important events had taken place during the interval. The popular administration of Lord Ripon had awakened a new political consciousness which found expression in the birth of the National Congress. The reform of the Legislative Councils was placed in the forefront of its programme by this body. India was fortunate in having secured for its champion in Parliament the late Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. As a result of his efforts and the agitation in India the Government of the day was forced to take up this question for serious consideration as a result of which Lord Cross, the then Secretary of State for India, proposed and carried through the Indian Councils Act of 1892. This measure increased the number of additional members of Councils and also introduced the principle of representation in a modified form which was called "recommendation." It meant that the member elected had to be nominated as such by Government and that nomination was not obligatory upon them. It was a fortunate circumstance, however, that during the 17 years of the continuance of this system not a single case occurred in which the "recommendation" was not accepted by Government; but the most important feature of the Act of 1892 was the power of controlling the Executive that was given to the Legislative Councils. This was done in two ways. The members of these Councils might address questions on general public affairs and they might also discuss the annual budgets. As they stood these powers were only of a meagre character but as the beginning of a new line of development of the Legislative Councils their importance cannot be underrated.

MORLEY-MINTO SCHEME.

In the year 1909 came the Morley-Minto scheme of reforms, by which certain changes were made in the Constitution and powers of the Legislative Councils. The numbers were increased; the principle of representation and election as distinguished from recommendation was definitely accepted and the powers of control over the Executive were strengthened by the right of asking supplementary questions, moving resolutions on questions of general interest and thirdly by the right of moving financial resolutions in connection with the financial statement. That is the position to-day. Although the two principles of popular representation and legislative control for the administration are recognised, in actual working they are found to be imperfect and unsatisfactory. Perhaps in other circumstances the demand for a further measure of reform might not have been pressed as soon after the last instalment, but as the old saying says, "Out of evil sometimes good comes out," the world-wide war in Europe has changed the whole aspect of affairs.

NEW ANGLE OF VISION.

Before the war the relations of India towards the British Empire were enveloped in a mist of distrust and suspicion. India was considered as no better than a dependency and Indians as perhaps no better than bondsmen of the Empire. Happily all this is now changed. The deep loyalty of Indians has been proved by the streams of Indian blood that have flown on the battle-fields of Flanders, East Africa and Mesopotamia and the long lists of contributions that have been read out to the Imperial Parliament from time to time. The most responsible statesmen of the Empire have given expression of their conviction about the loyalty of India and they have also declared that Indians are not mere dependents but the friends and colleagues and the equal citizens of the British Empire. Under these circumstances, Indians look forward to the realisation of their high aspirations with full confidence, and as a means to that end they have set their heart upon the reform of the Legislative Councils.

INDIAN DEMANDS.

Their demands may be summarised under three heads: They want the Supreme Legislative Council of India to be a sovereign legislature for internal affairs; secondly, they want to have effective control over the Executive; and lastly, they want the Councils to be really representative. The Supreme Council of India is a non-sovereign Its legislative competence is determined by Acts of Parliament. Specific powers of control over revenue and expenditure are given to the Secretary of State in addition to his general powers. This makes the Secretary of State supreme and the Legislative Council of India is dependent upon him. It is necessary that this system should be ended. At one time it was objected that this would or might lead to separation. With the present changed relations no such fears are likely to be entertained in any quarter. All sane Indians look upon the British connection as a great asset while the British statesmen would not believe in such stories with all these solid proofs of Indian loyalty before them.

CONTROL OVER FINANCE.

This change, however, would and must involve a relaxation of control on the part of the Government of India over Provincial Governments, just as the Government of India would obtain financial and legislative autonomy, so also and in the same proportion the Provincial Governments should have autonomy in respect of their provincial affairs, provincial revenue and provincial expenditure. The Government of India have already accepted this principle. Control over the Executive can be exercised in three ways under the present system: by interpellations, resolutions and financial resolutions and Budget discussions. The first two of these are hedged round by a number of restrictions, but it may be argued, and with reason, that at least some of them are necessary in the interests of good administration. When the Executive becomes responsible to the legislature these restrictions would cease to be vexatious. In regard to the third point, however, namely, the Budget, reform is urgently needed. The Budget in its final form must not only be discussed as at present but must be put to the vote and passed. This would make the control of the legislature effective.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In connection with this question of control a larger and very controversial issue has to be raised, namely, the exclusion of service-men from the Executive Council. The recent article of Sir William Wedderburn on the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge has raised a storm of controversy and a very bitter feeling appears to have been roused. Notwithstanding all that, this demand must be pushed forward because the presence of these men in the Council is the greatest obstacle to the aspirations of Indians. The Government of India has been described as a bureaucracy, that is, a government carried on by officials—a government in which the interests of services are given a higher place than the interests of the people. The best instance that I can give in support of this view is that of the special allowances that were given to the members of the I. C. S. after the outbreak of war. There was the cry of retrenchment all round but the Government of India had recalled all men from leave. The congestion in the services was great and the expectations of some as regards their promotion were not likely to be fulfilled. To satisfy this, special allowances or promotions were granted. A more fragrant instance of the interests of the nation giving place to the interests of the officials can hardly be cited. The position of I. C. S. men in the service makes them antagonistic to the aspirations of the people, but this need not prevent us from recognising their merits. They have got special training and great experience and by means of this they are able to contribute to the efficiency of the administration; but it would be too much to ask the people to sacrifice their political advancement to this efficiency. What is wanted is a happy combination of offical efficiency with political education, living interest in public affairs and large anti-independent views on current problems. This is secured in the English system where the permanent Under-Secretary represents the training, knowledge and experience of the services while the Parliamentary head supplies the larger ideas. The most objectionable feature of the system is that in the Supreme and Provincial Executive Councils some places are reserved exclusively for service-men. This restriction must be removed and the members of executive councils appointed exclusively from among persons outside the services. It is only when this is accomplished that the great obstacle in the way of the realisation of Indian aspirations would be removed.

FURTHER REFORMS NEEDED.

In the system of representation at present in vogue there are a number of difficulties which ought to be removed. The franchise must be equalised. The privileges enjoyed by certain communities must be extended to others. The number of additional members must be increased and a substantial elected majority created. The best instance of an unequal franchise is the one by which a Mahomedan graduate can vote for a member of the legislative council while a non-Mahomedan cannot. The conferring of the right on the non-Mahomedan graduate would not be an injustice to the Mahomedan and would be but bare justice to the non-Mahomedan. So also as regards the separate representation of Mahomedans, Government appears to have proceeded upon the supposition that the Mahomedans were the only minority. As a matter of fact, there are many such and interests of all minorities whatsoever must be safeguarded. How that is to be done is an important question of detail which has to be boldly faced and solved. Then again, even with the enlarged councils the representation is not widely enjoyed. One representative to each district is the minimum demand that can be put forward. The present grouping of districts works out in a most unsatisfactory manner and some districts are practically denied all privileges.

QUESTION OF ELECTED MAJORITIES.

Lastly, there is the question of elected majorities. Out of the ten legislative councils that we have, there is only one, namely, that of Bengal in which there is an elected majority. In the Council of the Viceroy the majority is official, while in the remaining ten councils there are only non-official majorities. Non-official majorities are no good, although I am not prepared to go so far as to say, as some have said, that a nominated non-official is worse than a nominated official. It cannot be denied that a non-official majority is no good. In the present circumstances of India and as long as the different classes and interests continue to be divided even elected majorities would not be effective. If they are introduced and the Executive is made responsible to them the system will work satisfactorily. Only when these majorities become homogeneous ones I would consider this line of development as an automatic one and this must be clearly distinguished from the reform of the Councils or self-government for India in a definite period of time.

CLASH OF INTERESTS.

So far as the leaders of the Indian nation are concerned they are in no way inferior in point of character, intellectual calibre, or executive capacity, but the great drawback has been and is the clash of interests. As long as this difference continues so long the self-government will remain merely an ideal; but as soon as the members of these elected majorities in Council forget their sectional or class differences and learn to co-operate with one another, the Executive will be made at once responsible to them. This is what I call the principle of automatic development as opposed to the principle of a time-limit. I think there should be no reasonable objection to the acceptance of this principle. The test of the fitness of Indians will be supplied by the fact of their co-operation and united action. If that is satisfied nothing should stand in the way of their obtaining responsible government.

HEALTH IN THE TROPICS.

NATURAL ENEMIES OF THE MOSQUITO

The progress of tropical medicine is, like its beginning, full of interest, and its importance cannot be exaggerated, for the future of the white man in the tropics depends upon it, writes "The Times."

There are many lesser chapters in the great romance which have had too little attention bestowed upon them; one of these is the chapter in which it is told how by following nature closely it may be possible to "set a thief to catch a thief." An experiment was tried along these lines some time ago. It was observed that the little fish known as "millions" are very destructive of the larvae of insects maturing in water. The idea was that if the fish could be got to live in pools where mosquitoes deposit their eggs a distinct reduction in mosquito-borne disease might be secured. The "millions" were brought in tanks and placed in the pools. Unhappily they seemed to die off. More recently, however, these pools, supposed to have been emptied, have been found to contain the fish, and it is suggested that a few hardy specimens have managed to become acclimatized and will form the beginning of large shoals. The result of this work should prove interesting.

In the second report on Glossina Investigations in Nyasaland, published in the "Bulletin of Entomological Research," an observer relates the remarkable way in which a dragon-fly preys upon the "tsetse fly." He says:—"I saw one of these dragon-flies, which had been following and hovering round the party of six boys with me, suddenly swoop down and take a tsetse from the back of one of the boys, who was stooping at a pool to drink, its movements being extremely rapid. It settled on the grass near and commenced to devour its prey. Each dragon-fly accompanied our party for some little distance, obviously expecting to find its prey in our vicinity."

The dragon-flies seem to take the tsetse, whether it is in a full or an empty condition. The writer reported on 21 cases he saw of dragon-flies taking tsetse flies. The insect is described as "indefatigable in its work." The females feed and deposit readily in captivity, so that the question of once more "setting the thief" to work presents itself in practical forms. Apparently the attacks on the tsetse are made by one special form of dragon-fly, "Orthetrum chrysostoma," because another form which was on one occasion observed to attack the fly behaved in so clumsy a fashion as to convince the observer that it was a novice.

An experiment described by the "Colonial Journal" is of interest as illustrating the same principle. Two pools of equal area were made in a stream in a mosquito region. Ducks were placed in one and fish in the other. The first pool was quickly cleared of mosquitoes; the second, in which were the fish, remained uncleared, and the mosquitoes duly became mature. Wild ducks were then introduced, and it was found that they seemed to prefer the insects to all other form of food. After two days all the larvae had been destroyed. "These experiments," comments the "Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene," "confirm the observations of William Lockwood, who found that the duck was particularly adapted to devouring the larvae on the surface of water, and of McAtee, who found mosquitoes in the gizzard of a wild duck."

"AD INTERIM" UNIVERSITY FOR BURMA

BURMA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 11.

With regard to the Educational Syndicate's acceptance of the proposals for the separation of Burma from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University and the creation of an 'ad interim' university, the "Rangoon Gazette" regard the solution as a reasonable compromise; while the "Rangoon Times" would rather have waited until a scheme could be produced. The general opinion appears to be that it is important to be released from the jurisdiction of the Calcutta University specially, since it is evident that the Calcutta University will soon loose its imperial character and that the action of the Syndicate was wise and timely.

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Zam-Buk CURED HIS PILES

Mr. D. M. Phelan, who contracted Piles when soldiering in India, and was marvellously cured by Zam-Buk.

MR. D. M. PHELAN, of 3, Victoria Street, Capetown, South Africa, says:—

"Whilst a soldier in India I began to suffer from severe bleeding piles. Through loss of blood and failure of appetite, I became very weak; indeed, I aged so much that my hair began to turn grey.

"I found it very difficult to perform my duties; indeed, after a route march or field-day I used to feel completely done up. I was in such pain that I could hardly speak a civil word to anybody.

"After coming to South Africa, the trouble became more acute on account, I suppose, of change of climate.

"During all these years I had applied various ointments, but never got much relief. At last, after seven years' agony, I decided to have an operation, but a friend advised me to try Zam-Buk first. I did so, and from the first I found that Zam-Buk was giving me relief, so I continued with the treatment. In a few months' time, as a result of continued applications of Zam-Buk, I was completely cured. Now I feel perfectly strong and well."

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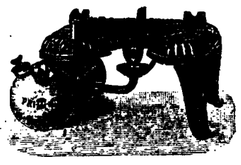

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ladies' party at Readymoney House to meet Mrs. Shephard, 5-30.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Forbes Street, Fort, 3-15 and 3.30 p.m., respectively.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre:—"Aida," 9-30 p.m.

Meeting of Society of Professional Accountants, Graham's Buildings, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 13.

P. and O. steamer Salsette, with English Mails of the 24th ultimo due at 6 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre:—"Mignon," 9.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 14.

Garden Party to the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppared, University Gardens, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Cinema and 9-30 p.m. Italian Opera season.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10.30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10 30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker C.I.E., commanding, Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, April 11.

327. Range.—The Rifle range at Poona will be open for class firing for the season 1916-17 at 7.30 a.m., daily from 16th April 1916. Members wishing to fire should notify the Sergt.-Major two days before hand.

328. Band.—Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Budge Band should apply to the Adjutant as early as possible. Non-volunteers wishing to join may be enrolled specially as buglers and should apply in person to Sergt. Buglar W. Bond 13 Khan Road, Poona.

329. Signallers.—Signallers will pardae at Headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. until further notice.

Members wishing to join this class should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

330. Clothing.—Green whistle cords for officers have been received and may be obtained at Headquarters on payment Rs. 1-2-0 each.

331. Leave.—Vol. J. M. Scott "A" Coy. is granted 1 month's leave from 21st April 1916.

332. Decrease.—Cadet A. Brown "F" Coy. (Panchgani) having left the station is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

April 12.

Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "B" Company, during week ending 15th April.

Tailor.—The Maser Tailor will attend at Head-quarters, from 6-30 to 7.30 p.m., on Tuesdays, and Thursdays. All members requiring uniform should attend at the above hours for measurement or fitting.

Quartermaster's Stores.—Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing, etc., on Tuesdays and Thursdays only, from 6 to 8 p.m.

Cadets Drill Competition.—Cadets Drill Competition will be held, at Headquarters, at 5 p.m. Thursday, April 13th.

Musketry.—The Range is allotted to Officers on Sundays, 16th and 30th April. All Officers are requesed to complete their musketry on these dates.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

NOTICE.

The Corps Annual Prize Distribution and Dance will be held in the Elysium Skating Rink, at 9.15 p.m., on Friday. April 14th. Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will be admitted free, and will be entitled to receive free one invitation for a friend: further invitations can only be obtained on payment of Re. 1 each. Applications for invitations to be made to the Sergt.-Major at Headquarters. Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, white.

N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess dress, uniform with caps or mufti (evening dress).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., commanding.

April, 11.

No. 122. Duties:—Duties for the week commencing 10th April, 1916:—

Orderly Officer 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Next for duty Lieut. F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 127. Parades:—Thursday 13th instant at Arsenal 7 a.m., 15pr. Gun Drill.

Friday 14th instant at Colaba 7 a.m., P. F. and D. R. F. Specialists Examination.

Saturday 15th instant at Colaba 7 a.m., P. F. and D. R. F. Specialists Examination.

No. 124. Examination:—The examination for Range Finders of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will take place on 14th and 15th instant.

No. 107. Copetitions:—No. 1 of sub-section will submit to the Adjutant list of teams competing for the Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield as early as possible.

(Sd.)—P. H. RETALLACK, Captain, B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Corps will be held at Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on Thursday next, the 13th idem, at 7 p.m., and not a 7 a.m., as before advertised. All members of the Corps are requested to attend. Dress uniform or mufti.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—

March—The New Colonial ..... Hall.
Overture—Taveredi ..... Rossini.
Valse—Destiny ..... Baynes.
Selection—Patience ..... Sullivan.
Song—Land of Hope and Glory ..... Elgar.
Selection—Upholding Freedom's Flag...Pether.
Morceau Elegante—Fairy Tiptoe... Fredericks.
Two Step—Dreams of Ragtime ..... Thurban.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—

Patriotic March—Carry On ..... Ord Hume.
Overture—Masaniello ..... Auber.
Valse—Verschmahte Liebe ..... Lincke.
Selection—Haddon Hall ..... Sullivan.
Serenata—Der Engel Lied ..... Braga.
Melodies from—The Arcadians ..... Monckton.
Two Step—Puppehen ..... Gilbert.

INDIAN MEDICAL MAN'S SUCCESS.

Information has been received in Bombay that Dr. Homi Kharas, who was appointed Refraction Assistant in the Moorfields Opthalmic Hospital in October last, has now been appointed Resident Surgeon in another London Hospital. Dr. Kharas was selected for the post from amongst a large number of candidates and he deserves to be congratulated upon his appointment in a leading London Hospital.

FOUND LYING BETWEEN RAILWAY LINES.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Bhiva Raju, aged about 30. It appeared from the evidence that a local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway was travelling between Santa Cruz and Bandra on the morning of the 6th instant, when it was suddenly stopped as the deceased was found lying between two lines. He was conscious and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Monday night.

The jury returned a verdict of death by the deceased having probably fallen accidentally from a moving train.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court touching the death of Narsey Devji Mota, a Hindu boy, aged about seven years. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai was present on behalf of Mr. Bhagwandas Motilal, a jeweller, residing at Walkeshwar Road, by whose car the deceased had been knocked down.

Jivraj Mota, the deceased's brother, said the deceased who was sitting on the wall opposite the house, started to come home and tried to cross the road, when he was knocked down by the motor car, driven by Mr. Bhagwandas, which was going along Walkeshwar Road. The car stopped after going three or four yards. The deceased when picked up was dead.

Nurbai Damji, a girl, aged about 9 years, said the deceased went to cross the road. He first walked a short distance and then started running. The car came up and he was knocked down. He saw the car and started to run across.

Mr. Bhagwandas said he was travelling at a speed of eight or ten miles an hour. He was going slowly because there was a turning. Suddenly something struck his front mudguard. He did not see the child on the road nor did he hear a cry. He stopped the car and swerved to the right. The car did not bump as if it had gone over something. He got down, when he saw the deceased.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PLATFORM COMFORTS AT KURLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Continuing the correspondence about the platform of Kurla, the Deputy Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway sends the following letter No. Cg.-10720, dated the 3rd instant.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated 1st April, 1916, I beg to say that we are aware that the existing platform surfaces at Kurla and Dadar are not all that can be desired and we propose at some future date to put a better surface on the platforms.

(2) Unfortunately our hands are tied owing to the restriction of funds on account of the war, and we cannot therefore undertake the work at the present time.

(3) We are now arranging for hydrants to be fixed on the platforms which will then be watered by means of a hose pipe.

(4) This will I trust, remedy the present state of affairs.

The above letter I believe, is much better than the last one. As to the new scheme that the D. T. Manager has proposed viz.,—watering the platforms by means of a hose pipe, I am of opinion that the scheme will not much tend to decrease the hardships of the travelling public. The scheme is under construction and in a few days we shall be able to understand how far it has become successful. However I must thank the D. T. Manager for his becoming more sympathetic with the public and so trying to remove the public grievance,—though not entirely.,—Yours, etc.,

V. V. OKA.

P. O. Kurla, 11th April, 1916.

DISTRESS AMONG CATTLE IN DHOLERA.

COMPLAINT OF SCANTY WATER-SUPPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHANDHUKA, April 11.

Great distress prevails among the cattle, mostly cows, numbering about 700 head belonging to the town of Dholera, their scanty water supply having been entirely cut off for some time under orders, which, on inquiry from "pagis" (guards), were found to have emanated from their Talukdari Settlement Officer. Some waste land claimed by the townspeople of Dholera as their free grazing ground is now assessed by the neighbouring talukdars who have been in their turn assessed by Government. A share of this talukdari estate is under the management of a Settlement Officer. As the townspeople decline the payment of the new assessment, water supply to their cattle is cut off from the Bhim Talao and the wells in the town in order to coerce them into paying the new tax. Bhim-Talao is a public tank under the supervision of the Local Board and the "pakka" wells were built by philanthrophic townspeople many years ago. Notwithstanding these facts four guards or "pagis" are posted under the orders of the Talukdari Settlement Officer who prevent the cattle from drinking at these wells, the tank being already dry. The result is that there has been great mortality among cows belonging to shepherds, who are cattle-breeders as they have to give their cattle saltish and insufficient water from elsewhere. The cattle are thus starved in this famine year in this waterless tract of Bhal instead of getting relief by the supply of fodder and water. The townspeople appealed to the Collector of Ahmedabad and Commissioner of the Northern Division but without any result.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

"MIGNON."

It requires a certain amount of patience to sit through an opera by Ambroise Thomas. Fortunately one is not often asked to do it. "Hamlet" is played once in a blue moon and "Mignon" once or twice in a season, while the most erudite student of the hidden paths of operatic composition would find it difficult to recall the names of any of the host of other operas with which Ambroise Thomas maintained an ephemeral fame during a weak period of French musical art. "Mignon" has a certain distinction and one beautiful and some taking airs. It is what is called "refined" by people who want to excuse it, but beyond the poetic conception of the solo "Connais Tu le Pays?" in the first act, the pretty gavotte which opens the second act, and the florid polonaise,—which illustrate the composer's inability to settle down on a fixed line,—there is nothing of surpassing interest in the Opera. And it is doubtful whether, but for the first and last named, it would ever have lived in the popular favour to the extent that it has. The orchestration is sometimes so conventional as to be merely irritating.

Last night Mademoiselle Visoni, who has not had any great opportunity hitherto but the part of the page in "Un Ballo en Maschera," appeared in the title role and acquitted herself very pleasingly. She sang the great solo "Connais Tu?" with charm and genuine feeling. Mademoiselle Gonsalez was the Filina and brought down the house with her rendering of the famous polonaise though, to be frank, it was not sung with the brilliant execution of the gymnastic passages that Tetrazzini has accustomed us to. Signor Lois, as Wilhelm, performed the somewhat unsatisfying music of the part with meritorious aplomb. To-night "Aida" will be repeated.

VENDETTA AT NEW ALEXANDRA.

Marie Corelli's name is a household word all over the civilized world. Her works cover a wide field of observation. Not to have read "Vendetta" is to have missed a veritable literary treat, but to neglect seeing the screen play adapted from her famous novel and produced by the leading Italian Company, to be shown at the New Alexandra Cinema, commencing from Saturday next, is certainly to miss one of the greatest achievements in kinomatography. The production which is on the most elaborate scale, portrays the outstanding features of "Vendetta" and, indeed, follows the details of the story with exceptional fidelity. The Company who were responsible for delineating the characters of the book, included some of the most capable artistes of the day, and the acting is therefore of a very high order. With such gorgeous Italian scenery and exquisitely beautiful photography, undoubtedly this is one of the grandest screen productions yet attempted.

THE PARSEE COMMUNITY AND SIR P MEHTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with no little amusement, in your to-day's issue, the letter of your correspondent Dhunjibhoy Jehangir Surti.

I decline to enter into academical controversy regarding the duties of a public press. My only purpose in writing this letter to you is to flatly and openly contradict a statement in his letter, (which is evidently penned in such a way as to refer to me), and in which this Mr. Surti mentions an incident of "an editor luckily escaping being lynched by the excited crowd though not before he had a smack of two violent raps on his head gear." !!

You may take it from me that no such thing ever happened,—at least to me. Some imaginative minds have been busy these three days past circulating this "funny" episode about me and I am tired of contradicting it. Will you in your usual impartial way please publish this emphatic denial of a very silly rumour?

I was all along with my friends Dr. Jehangir J. Curshedji and Dr. Jehangir Daji,—and these gentlemen will testify to what I state. Whilst we were ascending the steps of the Town Hall at about 3-15 we three were accosted by some leading "requisitionists" with exasperated cries and invectives. We did not mind them and made our way straight to the Hall. Dr. Jehangir Daji was first, I was behind him, and after me was walking my friend Dr. Jehangir J. Curshedji. Some very "brave and courageous" "Reformer" gave a push to Dr. Jehangir Curshtdji from behind which of course was felt by me and Dr. Daji. Dr. Lilaowalla sharply turned and said "Take care," and these valiant heroes at once slunk back.

This is the true version of all that happened. No one ever dared to touch any one of us beyond trying a cowardly jerk from behind our back. I shudder to think what would have been the fate of these people had they tried anything like what they now to ease their depressed hearts allege to have happened; because the very next minute there were around us a band of about twenty stalwart young Zoroastrians who each of them could have very easily "handled" these *soi disant* "blue blooded" "educated reformers," three at a time!

Enough! We Parsees are sufficiently excited at present over the most unfortunate episode that has ever transpired within the last 25 years. My earnest advice to the other side now is to keep quiet and to sleep over all that has happened. Nearly 10,000 eyes have witnessed the historic event of Sunday last and it is no use now losing temper over it.—Yours, etc.,

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.

POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH JULY.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500 For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1914. W. A. & C. reduced 14lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914 of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., thrice 14lbs., oftener 21lbs.

Allowance.—Maidens 7 lbs.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1914. W. A. & C. reduced 14lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914 of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., thrice 14lbs., oftener 21lbs.

Allowance.—Maidans 7 lbs.

Distance.—About 5 Furlongs.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Country-breds. W. A. reduced 14lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914 of flat race value Rs. 500 or over; once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs Winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs., of Rs. 5,000 or over, 10lbs. in addition to the above penalties.

Allowance.—Maidens 7lbs.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1914. W. A. reduced 12lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914: once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., thrice 12lbs., oftener 16lbs.

Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Maidens 4lbs.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1914. W. A. reduced 12lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914: once 5lbs., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs.

Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs. Maidens 4lbs.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14 hands and udner 14 hands to carry 8st 3lbs. W. I.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1914 of flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over 5lbs.; of race value Rs. 1,500 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500 or over, 10lbs.; of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 14 lbs.; or of race of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 18lbs.; Rs. 10,000, 24lbs. (not accumulative).

Allowance.—Maidens 7lbs.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs W. I.

Penalties.—Winners: once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 14lbs.

Distance.—About 5 Furlongs.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING

SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. 2nd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

THE CHENAB PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Country-breds which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1914. W.A.

Penalties.—Winners once, 7lbs.; twice 10lbs.; oftener 14lbs.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 12lbs.

Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1914, of a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, 7lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, 10lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,500 or over, or of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 14lbs.; oftener of race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 18lbs.; or of race value Rs. 5,000 or over, 21lbs. (not accumulative).

Allowances.—Maidens, 5lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.; Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs., in addition to any landing allowance.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE SUNGAM PLATE.—1st Division, Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. 2nd Division, (if any), Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. 3rd Division, (if any), Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 150; third Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE HOPEFFUL PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs.

Penalties.—Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 14lbs.

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Distance about 5 furlongs.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

THE KARJAT PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE DHOND PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—1st Division, Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. 2nd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. 3rd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 150; third Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1915, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH AUGUST.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. 2nd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance.—1½ Miles.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

THE SATARA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Distance.—1½ Miles.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—1½ Miles.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—1st Division, Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. 2nd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 100. 3rd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 150; third Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance.—1½ Miles.

THE ROSHERVILLE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—About 5 Furlongs.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. 2nd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March 1914.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Distance.—1 Mile.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Distance.—1½ Miles.

THE KOREGAON PLATE.—1st Division Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. 2nd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 750; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. 3rd Division (if any), Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 150; third Rs. 75. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance.—6 Furlongs.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE REPLAYED MATCH.

CATHEDRAL H. S. OLD BOYS (0) DRAW WITH RANGERS. (0).

On the Bombay Gymkhana ground yesterday, the Cathedral H. S. Old Boys met the Rangers for the second time, and once again they failed to arrive at a decision. It was hotly contested all the way, but one must admit that the former were unfortunate not to win.

A good number followed the game, and one would advise the Committee to rope the ground in for future matches,—spectators persisted in encroaching upon the ground.

Of the Cathedral team, Belton at centre and Cooper on the right shewed up well, the backs sound and McGill and McLaughlin on the left the pick of the forwards.

Bruno again saved very well for the Rangers, Powell useful at centre half but too selfish and Sequeira and Gilder of the forwards the most prominent. The back defended determinedly, Castell the better.

Early in the first half, the Cathedral boys nearly scored, Bruno hitting out well, Maoura, off-side and a short corner for "sticks" against Bruno missed. Maoura also had "sticks" from another short corner, Belton's shot saved. At the other end, a shot by Gilder just missed; Sheikh making a wild hit and giving "sticks."

Early in the second half the Rangers were in trouble through "sticks" against Castell in the circle, from which Maoura shot hard, but the ball was tipped over. Later McGill missed the ball and McLaughlin shot, but gave "sticks". Maoura, then got clear, but Bruno kicked away well. Soon after, the Cathedral boys had bad luck. McLaughlin centred well and Maoura scored, but the whistle went for a foul against the Rangers and the short corner did no good. The Rangers were pressing when full time came.

In extra time the Rangers nearly got through, Powell giving to Sequeira, whose shot Sheikh saved very well. DeLair also missed narrowly for the others in the second period, but the game remains to be played again. The game will be replayed on the same ground on Friday evening.

The result was:—

Cathedral H. S. Old Boys ..... Nil.
Rangers ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Rangers:—Bruno; Castell and J. Pinto; D. James, H. Powell and D'Mello; Flannagan, Gilder, Mendoza, Sequeira and P. Powell.

Cathedral Old Boys:—Sheikh; R. Mathalone and Mellard; Cooper, Belton and Hildreth; DeLair, Gawthorne, Maoura, McGill and McLaughlin.

Referee:—Mr. [illegible] Crampton.

SECOND ROUND.

ST. VINCENTS' HIGH SCHOOL, POONA (1) BEAT BYCULLA H. C. (0).

The first game in the second round of the tournament that between the Byculla Hockey Club and the St. Vincent's High School, Poona, was played on the Oval yesterday, when a very poor and scrambling game ended in a victory for the Poona boys by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. The game was evenly contested and the Byculla boys were distinctly unlucky in not being able to draw level,—Philbert failing to beat the Poona custodian from close quarters on three occasions. The Poona team were a heavier lot and their forwards worked at times with some sort of understanding. Rajal scored the only point of the evening within ten minutes from the start. As already stated, the display, on the whole, was very poor and may well be classed with one of junior exhibitions recently seen on the Oval. The game needs no further details. The teams were:—

St. Vincent's High School, Poona.—Correa; J. Castell and J. J. Samson; L. Castell, Newnes and Jamdari; J. Samson, Rushtom, L. Samson, R. Rajal and B. De Lisle.

Byculla H. C.—O'Neil; N. Barid and R. Peters; W. Peter, G. Rozario and R. Barid; R. Travers, G. Fields Philbert, R. Barid and Andrews.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

OVAL.

Hornets v. Baroda Hockey Club.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA GROUND.

Eastern Telegraphs v. Young Men's Hockey Association.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of Prof. V. G. Kale's letter in your issue of the 8th instant, the Indian Economic Society has already decided to circularize the owners and managers of various Swadeshi concerns in the Bombay Presidency, with a view to gathering from them information relating to the conditions under which they are working. The information thus gathered will be carefully sifted and analysed and utilised for making the necessary representations to the Industrial Commission, especially on questions of general policy. The Society would also be glad to have information from any investigator on any matter relating to any Indian industry, particularly on matters regarding the difficulties under which such industries may be labouring.—Yours, etc.,

C. S. DEOLE,
for self and co-secretaries.

Bombay, 11th April, 1916.

The Bengal police are enquiring into the mysterious disappearance of 19 dynamite cartridges, 14 detonators and a large quantity of fuses from the Bonjemari colliery in the Asansol subdivision of the Burdwan District.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 12, 1916.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

A telegram to-day contains the interesting announcement that Sir Thomas Holland, the President of the Indian Industrial Commission, is due to arrive here next month, and that, although the regular work of the Commission will only commence in October, Sir Thomas will undertake the preliminaries for conducting a prompt and business-like investigation. We trust the investigation will be business-like, but it is obvious that it is not prompt enough. It is difficult to understand why the investigation has been put off till October. The ponderous, unwieldy, leisurely methods of commissions of inquiry are absolutely unsuitable to the needs of the moment. We have got to set to work quickly to put the Indian industrial household into a workmanlike condition. Peace may come sooner than many people imagine. Meanwhile, a comprehensive fiscal policy has to be evolved calculated to further industrial development and at the same time provide against the ruthless foreign exploitation of India's resources which the over-refinements of the old and now discredited doctrine of economic *laissez faire* rendered possible. We would again, in passing, emphasise the unwisdom of Government disregarding Indian opinion in this matter, for we do now know, and every dispassionate man acknowledges in fact, that Indian opinion,—thinking of, and concerned solely with Indian interests,—has been absolutely right in this matter and Government wrong. We say this in no spirit of diparagement but as a warning to Government that, whatever the conclusions the Commission may arrive at, Government should be guided solely, and wholly, by opinion in this country. That opinion is emphatic on one or two points. The Commerce and Industry Department must be reorganised and brought into closer touch with the practical needs of the commerce and industry of the people. The established traditions of efficiency comprehend the production of elaborate statistics compiled and tubulated with precision. Statistics are very useful in their way, and very valuable. But a Commerce and Industry Department under a great Imperial system, should do something more than display proficiency in turning out statistical abstracts!

Here the need is forcibly indicated for the conversion of the Commerce and Industry Department into something *live*, something that is concerned with interests other than railway extensions, waggons for coal transport, or even wheat elevators. We do not wish to say anything disrespectful of the Railway Board, the members of which, on retirement, (as it were) automatically become chairmen of the Home Boards of competing railway companies; but is it not a curious fact that the Railway Board and the coal expert and what is designated as the Department of Commercial Intelligence should bulk more largely in the activities of the Commerce and Industry Department than the so-called "Minor and Scientific Departments," which are relegated,—being the poor relations they are!,—to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture? It is a curious and extraordinary fact, which emphasises the view we venture to urge here, that the entire basis of the so-called Commerce and Industry Department should be altered. While this particular Department looks after (besides railways, and coal and wheat transport), the preparation of statistics, the "Minor and Scientific Departments" look after science, in the very minor degree of producing monographs and brochures and journals galore! Nothing more wasteful in the way of costliness and useless in the way of practical benefit, can be imagined. There are quite a number of "Imperial" officers who turn out these monographs and brochures: they must justify their existence. But *cui bono*? How many Provincial "industrial surveys" have there been! Just "surveys,"—things surveyed, said, and statistics produced! And then the absurd fad about so-called Provincial Directors of Industries! What can they be the "directors" of? Very scientific treatises they have produced, and nothing more. Even Sir Thomas Holland, K. C. I. E., D. Sc., F. R. S., as the very capable head of the Geological Survey of India, occupied a position of subordination. And yet he did wonderfully good work, in his own line, in the development of minerals and the metallurgical industries of India. In his own words:

"In 1892, there was no manganese mining in India; twelve years later, she was the second largest producer in the world, and ever since has been striving with Russia for the leading place. And this extraordinary output refers only to first class ores, abundant enough at the surface for open quarrying and rich enough to pay in transport charges alone as much as half their market price.

It is, in very truth, an awful commentary on the activities of the Commerce and Industry Department, divorced from the practical industrial needs of the country. What the country needs is a departure, divorce absolute and entire, from the Manchesterism which has strangled Indian effort at industrial improvement; a department which is not wedded to the doctrine of "least helpfulness" in Indian industrial affairs; the closer approximation of Imperial and Provincial effort in the direction of the promotion not of minor but major,—not merely scientific, but practical effort,—in the development of Indian industries.

"The Times," whose views, wise or otherwise, must perforce be advertised by Reuter, appears from the telegraphic summary, to have dwelt almost exclusively on the Imperial and international relations of Indian trade developments. There is a purely Indian,—and very internal,—development, besides. We welcome Sir Thomas Holland as a genuine friend of India's economic development. Lord Curzon discovered him, but left him just,—stranded. We fancy Lord Hardinge re-discovered him, and rendered a fresh service to India by placing this most accomplished man at the head of the Indian Industrial Commission.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS AND THE GOVERNMENT

We have often pointed out that in spite of the expansion of the Legislative Councils under the Minto-Morley Reform Scheme, the views voiced by the public representatives in the Council have little or no influence on the actions of the Government. Indian leaders have, ever since the Reform Scheme was introduced, loyally endeavoured to co-operate with Government in carrying on the administration of the country, but only a few years' working of these Councils has demonstrated the futility of the reforms which, as has been often pointed out, have given the non-official members merely the right of recommendations and criticism without the guarantee that these recommendations, and criticism would be effective. At the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Ramanujachariar made an outspoken and trenchant indictment of the Local Government in their dealings with non-official members of the Council,—an indictment which must give much food for reflection to those who are rightly anxious to do justice to the benefits conferred on the people under the Reform Scheme. The burden of his complaint was that no effective control over the actions of the Executive is allowed to be exercised by the non-official members. He referred to various resolutions of which he had given notice regarding the arrears in the High Court and the appointment of temporary judges. The resolutions were disallowed or withdrawn on the usual convenient ground that the matter was under correspondence with the Government of India. He withdrew one resolution and waited for one year and then asked for information as to what was being done. He was told that the matter was under correspondence with the High Court. Later on, in November, 1915, the Government issued a G. O. justifying the present state of things and stating that the remedies suggested by Mr. Ramanujachariar could not be adopted either by the Government or the High Court. He then put various questions in order to ascertain the facts so as to understand the standpoint from which the Government arrived at their conclusion. The result is best expressed in his own words:—

My efforts have all been in vain. Anxious to learn for myself I asked that the full correspondence with the Government of India and the High Court might be placed upon the table. Government replied that they were not prepared to do so. I wrote to the Secretary to the Government to put me in possession of the statistics on which they based the statement in the G. O., that the despatch of business by the Madras High Court in recent years compared not unfavourably with the work of the same court in earlier years, and with the work of other High Courts and Chief Courts in India. I got the curt reply: "Government regret that they cannot undertake to collect books for and supply them to, Hon'ble Additional Members of the Legislative Council." I must confess that this reply robbed me of my breath. Is a well-paid Government Secretariat unable to furnish the requisite information to honorary Honourable Members of this Council, who are bound to properly interpret the views of Government to the people, and to represent the views of the people to the Government? In regard to a remark made by the Government that the cost of litigation in the City Civil Court for suits between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 5,000 would probably be higher than in the High Court, I asked for the data on which this view was formed. The Government replied "The Court Fees Act, the Civil Rules of Practice and the Rules of the High Court on the Original Side." I was reminded of the reply of Hamlet in Shakespeare's plays:—When asked what he was reading, the reply was "words, words, words." Hence, I put a further question requesting that it might be illustrated by a concrete case. The question was disallowed as being argumentative. Is this answer an example of the anxiety of Government to take us into their confidence in the work of everyday administration?

The blunt reply of the Government that they "regret that they cannot undertake to collect books for and supply them to Hon. Additional Members of the Legislative Council" specially deserves to be emphasised as an example of the solicitude of the Government. Naturally, Mr. Ramanujachariar was moved to offer some very much needed plain speaking to Government. "When I entered this Council as an additional member three years ago," he said in despair, "I had great hopes of being useful to my countrymen and to Government." Like many a non-official member he placed a high value on the privilege of putting questions, being under the fond illusion that asking questions is the modern method of exercising the critical function of a legislator. The possibility of asking Government publicly for information on matters of State is, at the present time, one of the most important constitutional rights of the House of Commons, and it imposes upon members one of their chief duties. "The House of Commons," said Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman once, "is the Grand Inquest of the nation, not a mere factory of statutes." Lord Morley evidently gave this power to the Legislative Councils so that the people might be really and effectively associated in the work of everyday administration. "I have tried," complained Mr. Ramanujachariar,

I have tried to the best of my power to perform this duty from this stand-point, and I have no doubt that my non-official colleagues have also worked with the same end. But Government freely refuse information, disallow questions and resolutions on the slightest pretext. We have no right under the present Regulations to quarrel with their action, nor have we the opportunity to mete out the same treatment to the men in power to-day, for they do not become the Opposition of to-morrow. But all the same we are entitled to a treatment in the same spirit at the hands of Government officers, as is accorded under the English constitution. We are willing to fulfil our duty and undertake the responsibilities of our situation: but Government for some reason or other will not permit us to do so, nor take us into their confidence. I feel that we have no right to be in the Council, if we are not to do our duty, as it should be done from our standpoint, to our sovereign, and to the people, whose confidence is reposed in us, in relation to the Government on the spot.

The "usefulness" of non-official members could not have been better described!

Notes of the Day

The Allies and Constantinople.

There have been few more wild and impolitic speculations regarding the distribution of the fruits of the Allied victory than the discussion which has been conducted by many people in the press on the question of the fate of Constantinople. It is therefore refreshing to find Mr. Marriot administering a gentle but well-merited rebuke to such people in a sane article on the "Factors in the Problem of the Near East: Russia and Turkey" in the March number of the "Fortnightly Review". After referring to what he calls the characteristic British lack of foresight in diplomatic matters,—more conspicuous in dealings with the Near East,—Mr. Marriot shows the all important part that Constantinople has played in the Near Eastern history of the past and concludes with the following wise remarks:—

The future of Constantinople cannot be determined until the close of the present war. The solution of an historic problem must form part of the general settlement which peace, it is hoped, will bring. Meanwhile, very great mischief has already been wrought in the Near East, and even in the Farther East, by the premature, and apparently gratuitous, announcement as to the destination of the Byzantine capital. It goes without saying that, presuming the victory of the Entente Powers, the claims and wishes of Russia will deserve, and will receive, the most cordial and sympathetic consideration at the hands of her Allies. But Sir Edward Grey's announcement affords one more illustration of the tactlessness, the short-sightedness, the complete lack of perspective or consistency which has from first to last characterised English diplomacy in regard to the problem of the Near East. We counted on the neutrality of Bulgaria; we hoped for the active assistance of Roumania and Greece. Which of these expectations was likely to be furthered by the definite announcement that the custody of the Straits was henceforth to be confided to a powerful commercial competitor and political rival Russia has sustained her part in the common cause with superb gallantry; if that cause is crowned with victory there is no reward for which Russia may ask to which she is not, by common consent, entitled. But victory is not yet attained. To attain it we have need not only of irresistible force, but of wise and far-seeing diplomacy. Least of all can we afford to alienate any possible allies. In the meantime, therefore, the less said by responsible statesmen as to the ultimate division of the spoils the sooner we may be in a position to divide them.

These are very pregnant considerations, which have been urged in these columns from the beginning.

Lord Chelmsford's Departure.

The announcement that the choice of Lord Chelmsford for the post of the Vice-President of the Council, in succession to Sir William Clark has fallen on Mr. Lowndes, must come as an agreeable surprise. The element of surprise is due to the departure made from the usual practice under which the post has always been held by the senior member of the Council. The fact that Mr. Lowndes is the Law Member explains, to some extent, the motive for this departure. To the Vice-President of the Council often falls,—in the absence of the Viceroy from the meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council,—the task of deciding at the moment many difficult points of law and procedure. It is, therefore, possibly felt that a lawyer will be better fitted to perform the task than a lay official, however experienced an administrator he may be. But more than anything else, the fact that Lord Chelmsford has been bold enough to make a departure from the usual practice contains, perhaps, an augury that he will show a similar independent spirit in rising above narrow traditions and red-tape.

Protection of Emigrants Refused.

It is surprising that the Government of Madras did not accept Mr. Keshava Pillai's Resolution regarding the appointment of non-official committees to inspect emigrants at the depots prior to their embarkation from the different ports of the Madras Presidency. When we last wrote on the subject of this Resolution we were confident that it would be willingly accepted,—especially as it merely sought to give some practical form to the undertaking given by Lord Hardinge that the way to the eventual abolition of the indentured system would be made as smooth as possible. The Resolution, we learn from the Madras papers, was supported not only by almost all the non-official Indian members but also by some European non-official members. But the official majority presented a solid front and rejected it by 21 votes to 18 In fact, the speech of Mr. Cardew, on behalf of the Government, affords a depressing contrast to the sympathetic utterance of Lord Hardinge, on the iniquities of the indentured system, in the Imperial Council. Some idea of the character of Mr. Cardew's speech can be had from the fears expressed by him that non-official visitors would induce the coolies to break their contracts and go back to their homes!

King and Queen and Mr. Redmond.

The feature of the celebration of St. Patrick's Day in London,—a celebration at which every man, woman and child wore a shamrock and an Irish flag,—was the review of the Irish Guards by King George and the presentation by Queen Mary of half of her own bouquet of shamrock to Mr. John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader. This led to a tremendous demonstration on the part of the Irish Guards, who responding to Lord Kitchener's command, cheered the King and Queen again and again. The troops gave a rousing cheer when King George shook hands with Mr. Redmond, accepting it as an augury of a happier future for the land of St. Patrick. The review of the Irish Guards was the first that King George had undertaken since his accident in France. In a brief and soldierly speech to the men his Majesty expressed his great admiration for the services which the regiment has rendered since the war began. He recalled the Irish Guards' heroic tenacity at Mons and then at Ypres, where, after twenty-eight days of incessant fighting under the hardest conditions, the regiment was reduced to less than a full company with only four officers. "This was a glorious manifestation," said the King, "of the loyalty and endurance of Irishmen." In addition to sharing her bouquet with Mr. Redmond, Queen Mary presented each of the officers and men with a leaf of shamrock.

Virile Roumania.

In view of the continued expectation of Roumania's participation in the war, it is interesting to find from the statistics for the year 1914 that the population of Roumania is increasing day by day. Thus in the course of 1914 327,345 children were born, which represents a proportion of 42.1 per one thousand, about 7½ per cent. being illegitimate. It is curious that there is an excess of males over females amounting roundly to 10,000. During the same year there were 182,949 deaths, which figure represents 23.5 per thousand. Infant mortality accounts for no less than 50 per cent. of the total deaths; but in spite of this Roumania holds the record in Europe as regards excess of births over deaths, for this is represented by the figure 144,396 or 19 per thousand.

Kaiser's Financial Worries.

"The London Magazine" to hand by the last mail contains an interesting article "Seven years at the German Court" by Miss Edith Keen who has recently returned to London from Potsdam. Miss Keen was employed for seven years as dresser to the Princess Leopold of Prussia, who is sister of the German Empress and sister-in-law of the Dutchess of Connaught. After narrating the story how the Kaiser lost £20,000 by the suicide of Herr Ellendorf, who was entrusted with the sum for profitable investment, Miss Keen says:—

One day at lunch, when Prince Leopold was talking about this occurrence, he said: "Wilhelm is a fool about money, and he will have trouble if he is not more careful!"—this in reference to the Emperor's extravagance.

It was just at this time,—in the autumn of 1908,—that the Kaiser was getting into financial difficulties. The household accounts were in a hopeless mess. Many of them had not been paid for some years; immense sums were due not only to tradesmen in Berlin, but in Paris, London, and other European capitals.

In addition, the Kaiser had a heavy personal overdraft at his bankers, and was also considerably in debt to two of the wealthiest members of his household. I heard about this later from the Princess Leopold when the Kaiser tried to borrow money from the Prince Leopold, who was extremely wealthy, but who refused to lend his brother-in-law a penny. Ultimately the Kaiser relieved himself from all his pecuniary embarrassments by the sale of some of the Royal estate at Potsdam, and subsequently the Reichstag consented to increase the annual allowance to the Kaiser by £25,000 per annum.

Royal Favours on Sale.

To meet the exigencies of his circumstances the habit sprang up at the German court of very wealthy people paying large sums to secure for their daughters some sort of position about the court, either as Maids-of-Honour or Ladies-in-Waiting to the Empress. Besides Royal Warrants were sold at high figures, as much as £1,000 being paid by some tradesmen for a Warrant. Invitations to court functions, State banquets and ceremonies could also be bought. As instances of such bargains, Miss Keen mentions the following:—

When the Kaiser and Empress went on a visit to any great foreign Court there were always several ladies in the Royal entourage who paid big sums to be allowed the privilege of accompanying the Emperor and Empress. I was told by the Princess Leopold that one lady paid the German Empress £10,000 to be allowed to accompany the Kaiserin to the British Court on the occasion of the last visit of the Emperor and Empress to Windsor Castle. There were many other queer devices to which the Emperor and Empress resorted to raise money to meet the extravagances of the Court.

In the huge State dining-hall at the Neues Palais there was a spacious gallery at either end. On the occasion of some great State banquet seats in these galleries were sold to persons who desired to witness the ceremony at prices varying from £1 to £5. The galleries accommodate about five hundred people, and by the sale of seats the Kaiser could generally make £1,000 on the occasion of any great State banquet.

The Children's School Garden.

Few measures connected with the education of children can have such far-reaching effects as the provision of school gardens in connection with public schools. Besides being a means of healthy recreation and congenial exercise, a school garden helps to develop many dormant instincts of children,—chief among these being the observation of natural phenomena which mere book learning often tends to suppress, especially in the city-bred, whose ignorance of the workings of nature around them is simply appalling. In this connection it is interesting to note that a scheme for establishing school gardens in connection with Government village schools has already been working in Ceylon since 1901 and that the number of such gardens has now increased to 287. The following description will be found interesting:—

The garden is generally divided into three sections. The front part is given to flowering and foliage plants—trim hedges, graceful bowers, and prettily designed beds full of life and colour. Round about the school-house are cultivated economic plants, chiefly those used for food, the produce of which is divided between the teacher and his workers. At the back lies the fruit garden where plants suited to the different districts, according to temperature, elevation, soil, and rainfall, are grown. In these sections the principles of good agriculture and horticulture are illustrated and the best results aimed at by careful and intelligent treatment of the soil and nursing of the plants. All the work is done by teachers, their assistants, monitors, and the boys, and no paid labour is permitted. The District School Committee provides the land, water-supply and fencing. The School Garden Division of the Agricultural Department supplies the necessary tools and arranges for the inspection of the gardens by officers competent to advise and instruct the teachers.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

REPULSED BY FRENCH AT VERDUN.

MR. ASQUITH ON ALLIES' PEACE TERMS.

FRANCO-BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

The fiftieth day of the battle of Verdun was marked by a renewed German offensive. This was the first German attempt at a general offensive on a front exceeding 20 kilometres. The Germans gained no appreciable results, expecially in view of their tremendous efforts.

The British attacked the enemy at St. Eloi and captured the main crater which had remained in German hands and a further attack established them in the enemy trenches running south-west from the crater.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said he had no information whether General Townshend had sent a reply to the King's message indicative of the spirit of his troops.

In spite of deep snow and numerous crevasses in the Caucasus, the Russians continue to advance in the direction of Diarbeker.

A Franco-British Parliamentary Conference, is being held in London. His Majesty delivered a stirring address to the members at Buckingham Palace on Monday. Mr. Asquith, presiding at a banquet given in honour of the French Members of Parliament, said Germany wanted them to assume the attitude of a defeated adversary, but they were not defeated and were not going to be defeated. The terms on which they were prepared to conclude peace, were the accomplishment of the purposes for which they took up arms.

Further search amongst the archives captured at Moshi shows that not only was an anti-Islamic programme definitely drawn up, but just before the war steps had been taken to carry it out.

Sweden has prohibited the export of manganese ore.

The Australian Premier has been invited to attend the Paris Economic Conference as one of the representatives of the Imperial Government.

The Dutch steamer service with Great Britain has been resumed.

WIMBLEDON BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The Wimbledon Conservative Association has adopted Sir Stuart Coats as a candidate in succession to Mr. Chaplin. It is probable that the election will be contested by a candidate on behalf of the attested married men.

FRESH GERMAN FAILURE AT VERDUN.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE ON A 20-KILOMETRE FRONT.

FIFTIETH DAY AT VERDUN.

RENEWED GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 10.

A renewed German offensive on the 50th day of the battle of Verdun is the feature of the communiqué.

Bombardment continued violently all night and was specially directed against the Morthomme Hill.

The communique confirms the important German losses yesterday at the Morthomme Hill when most violent attacks were repulsed, especially at dusk. The Germans were only able to penetrate 500 yards in the first line trench on Hill 295, and the French made numbers of prisoners.

There was a very sharp struggle east of the Meuse in a little wood eastward of Vacherauville. We progressed southward of Douaumont.

There was a bombardment in Woevre of villages at the foot of the Meuse Hills.

The communiqué concludes that yesterday's operations at Verdun were the first German attempt at a general offensive on a front exceeding 20 kilometres. The Germans gained no appreciable results, especially in view of their tremendous efforts, and sustained losses to which the bodies heaped in front of our lines testify.

GERMAN ATTACK FAILS.

THREE FOKKERS BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, April 11.

A communiqué says: West of the Meuse bombardment continued with growing intensity.

The Germans at midday, from Haucourt to the Bethincourt region, attached our position south of the Forges Brook.

Notwithstanding the violence of their assaults which were most costly to the enemy, our line as a whole was not moved.

Attempts to attack our position from Morthomme to Cumieres, following upon intense artillery preparations, were stopped by our curtain of fire.

The enemy east of the Meuse, violently bombarded the Poivre Hill and made several attacks at the end of the day on our positions in the Caillette Wood. They were everywhere repulsed.

There was great artillery activity in Woevre and comparative calm on the rest of the front.

A French pilot brought down a Fokker in a fight in the air in the Verdun region on the 8th instant.

Another Fokker was brought down by anti-aircraft guns in Woevre on the 9th.

A third Fokker landed in our lines in Champagne. The machine was intact and the pilot was captured.

A German aeroplane to-day dropped bombs on Nancy, only doing slight material damage.

COMPOSITION OF GERMAN ARMIES.

ONLY TWO RESERVE DIVISIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 11.

"The Times'" military correspondent discloses the composition and distribution of the German armies attacking Verdun.

There are eight and a half divisions engaged on the left bank of the Meuse and 22 on the right bank. Only two reserve divisions are available, all others having been withdrawn from the fight severely mauled. Twelve divisions have been taken out of the line, patched up and sent in again.

The correspondent says that the central fact of the situation is that the Germans are unable to conduct an offensive on the whole of the Western front. They have two strong groups of forces at Verdun and north of the Somme respectively. The rest of the front is lightly held, and it is undoubted that the position causes deep anxiety to German command.

Possibly serious events are impending on the British front, as the Germans may be tempted to take desperate action by our inactivity.

The French are confident of their ability to deal with the attacks at Verdun and are quite content for the British to hold up 34 German divisions on their front without their attacking the latter.

"VERDUN HELL."

GERMAN SOLDIERS OBJECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent learns from a trustworthy source that one battalion, the sole remnant of a German regiment withdrawn from the Douaumont region, when ordered to return refused to go into "that hell." Forty men were thereupon shot.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES

HORDES OF KURDS DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 11.

A communiqué says:—

In spite of deep snow and numerous crevasses in the Caucasus, the Russians continue to advance in the direction of Diarbekr.

They have repulsed several attacks in the Bitlis region and fought hordes of Kurds supported by Turkish infantry south of Lake Urumiah.

THE DVINA FRONT.

FLOODED GERMAN TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 11.

A communiqué says: German attempts to pump the water out of the flooded trenches on the Dvina front were everywhere frustrated by Russian fire.

The Germans south-west of Pinsk approached the Russian positions in boats but were driven off.

The Russians captured a trench on the lower Stryps.

SINKING OF THE PORTUGAL.

HUNGARIAN RED CROSS REGRETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Hungarian Red Cross has wired the Russian Red Cross regretting the sinking of the Portugal, which, it is convinced, was due to a misunderstanding.

A CURIOUS REPORT.

GERMAN STEAMERS ALLEGED TO BE TRADING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

According to the "Aftenposten," German steamers from Hamburg are convoyed in Norwegian waters and have recommenced trade, carrying coal on the outward voyage and returning with fish and train oil. "The Times" Esund correspondent reports the arrival and loading of two German steamers, the first since the war.

SAILINGS FROM HOLLAND RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 10.

According to the "Handelsblad" the steamers Kambangan and Krakatau will sail for Java on Wednesday by the northern route.

FLUSHING, April 10

The steamer service with Great Britain has been resumed.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The Norwegian steamer Sjolyst has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The steamers Yonne and Eastern City have also been sunk. The crew of the former vessel was rescued.

LATER.

The following ships have been sunk: The British steamer Margam Abbey, the Spanish steamer Santanderino and the Danish steamer Caledonia.

Four on the Santanderino were drowned.

SWEDISH EMBARGO ON MANGANESE ORE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Sweden has prohibited the export of manganese ore.

DR. DAVID HOOPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Dr. David Hooper, ex-Curator of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, has been elected President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

THE TEST OF WAR.

FRANCO-BRITISH RELATIONS.

ALLIES' TERMS OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Mr. Asquith, presiding at a banquet given in honour of the French Members of Parliament, said the Franco-British relations which had long been established on durable foundations, had become relations of intimacy and affection through the test of war.

Germany wanted us to assume the attitude of a defeated adversary, but we were not defeated and were not going to be defeated. Mr. Asquith added:—

The terms on which we are prepared to conclude peace are the accomplishment of the purposes for which we took up arms. The purpose of the Allies is to pave the way for an international system for securing equal rights to all civilised States. The military caste can no longer be allowed to interfere with the settlement of international problems.

It was impossible for cynicism to go further than Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's insistence that Germany would give the various races the chance of free evolution.

After referring to the colossal failure of 20 years' attempt to Germanise Poland and the brutal treatment of Belgium, Mr. Asquith said: The Allies were determined to see once again the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton, wicked invasion of her freedom. What was broken down must be repaired and restored. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, Mr. Asquith said: The Allies are prepared to justify the legality of the blockade, which is being carried out with the strictest regard for humanity. Not a single neutral life has been lost as the result of the blockade. The Allies are fighting with clean hands and a clear conscience, and are confident of their power to vindicate the liberties of Europe.

FRENCH LEGISLATORS AND KING GEORGE.

HIS MAJESTY'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

A Franco-British Parliamentary Conference is now being held in London. His Majesty delivered a stirring address to the members at Buckingham Palace to-day, welcoming the French legislators of the Great Republic, to which he rejoiced we were united by an intimate alliance and mutual confidence, an alliance destined, as the King trusted, to be perpetual.

The King dwelt on the valuable work of French legislators and emphasied that the visit was an expression of friendship binding the two nations together.

His Majesty added:—

They would be able to observe how strenuous were Britain's efforts to provide munitions, how deep was British sympathy for the sufferings of northern France under a ferocious invader, how warm was British admiration for French valour and constancy, and how unanimous were Britons to prosecute the war till the menace of aggression was removed.

The British Empire was fighting side by side with France for the liberty and peace of the world, with a belief growing daily stronger, that victory would crown the cause of right.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER INVITED TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, had been invited to attend the Paris Economic Conference as one of the representatives of the Imperial Government. Mr. Asquith sincerely hoped that Mr. Hughes would be able to accept.

FIGHTING AT ST. ELOI.

BRITISH CAPTURE MAIN CRATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The British communiqué says, last night we attacked and captured at Saint Eloi the main crater which had remained in German hands. A further attack established us in the enemy trenches running south-west from the crater. There has been artillery and mining activity to-day.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

SIR T. HOLLAND ARRIVES IN MAY.

PROMPT AND BUSINESS LIKE INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

Although the Industrial Commission does not assemble until October, Sir Thomas Holland will arrive in Bombay early in May, to arrange for a prompt and business-like investigation.

This is desirable, says the "Times," not only on account of the value of the Commissioners' time, but because the changes in Imperial and International relations which the war has made inevitable, will provide opportunities for Indian development which should be taken as they arise if they are to be turned to full account.

India has an object-lesson in this respect in the energy and adroitness with which Japan has made war serve the cause of her trade and industry.

The selection of two members, in addition to the Chairman, from England is highly satisfactory. That so distinguished a man as Sir Horace Plunkett should be spared from his present services is evidence of the importance attached to the inquiry.

The selection of Mr. Hopkinson need not arouse the slightest Indian sensitiveness regarding 'Lancashire influence' as although Mr. Hopkinson belongs to a distinguished Manchester family, he is independent of politics and is not connected with the textile trade.

GERMANY'S ANTI-ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 10.

Further search among the archives captured at Moshi shows that not only was an anti-Islamic programme definitely drawn up, but just before the outbreak of war steps had been taken to carry it out.

Recipients of the circular signed by the Governor of German East Africa had been instructed to report on it within three months.

Official recommendations were first to prohibit all Government officials from following the Mussulman faith; secondly, to prepare a register of all mosques and, thirdly, to prohibit circumcision except by licensees, who would have to submit to examination by a German official before receiving a license.

Nevertheless, Germany is now figuring as the chosen champion of Islam.

RECRUITING PROBLEM.

GENERAL DEBATE NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

"The Times" understands that the Chief of the General Staff and the military Members of the Army Council have furnished the Cabinet with a very plain statement of their immediate requirements regarding men.

The sub-committee of the Cabinet which is investigating recruiting consists of Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Chamberlain. It is hoped that their findings will be available at the end of the week.

The Cabinet's decision will probably be taken on the 17th and there will be a debate on the 18th. No crisis is now anticipated, though as the result of the meeting of the Unionist War Committee to-day Sir Edward Carson will probably give notice of a motion in favour of general compulsion.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant said he had no information whether General Townshend had sent a reply to the King's message indicative of the spirit of his troops.

FINANCE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 11.

The House of Commons has unanimously passed the second reading of the Finance Bill.

The Government has intimated that it is prepared to modify the taxes on railway tickets and matches to meet objections.

LORD CHELMSFORD AT CALCUTTA.

CORPORATION AND CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The Viceroy arrived in Calcutta at half past seven this morning.

This afternoon his Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Mr. Maffey, Private Secretary, and Major Verney, Military Secretary, received the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality.

The address was read by the Chairman and stated *inter alia*: "It has hitherto been our proud privilege to welcome the representative of the Crown to Calcutta as the capital city of this great Empire and we cannot conceal our deep regret that for the first time in the history of British rule in India we are receiving the new Viceroy merely as a visitor and not as a resident among us. Nevertheless we feel truly grateful to your Excellency for recognising the importance of this great city by visiting it immediately on assuming the reins of Government, more specially as by doing so at this season you have subjected yourself to some personal discomfort. We cannot disguise the fact that Calcutta is not reconciled to the severance of its long and close connection with the Government of India. This city is the creation of British rule and British commerce. Its birth, growth and expansion are closely interwoven with the inception and development of the Government of India. British as well as Indian interests, not only in Calcutta but in every part of India, cannot but suffer by the dissociation of the Supreme Government from this great trade centre and from independent public opinion which no other city in the Indian Empire can offer in the same degree. We, therefore, earnestly hope that your Excellency and other members of your Excellency's Government will find it possible at least to make a long stay in this city in the course of each year so that the great commercial interests which it represents, may receive the full weight which they deserve in your Excellency's councils."

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

After the presentation of the address in a casket, his Excellency the Viceroy replied:—

Mr. Chairman and Commissioners,—I thank you for your cordial welcome to myself and Lady Chelmsford. A representative of his Majesty need never fear as to the reception he is likely to get in any part of the Empire, in India this must especially be the case where his Majesty is by his title in a particular degree identified with the well-being of his subjects and no one who looks back to his Majesty's visit on the occasion of the celebration of his Coronation, the first visit of a British Sovereign to these shores, can fail to remember his Majesty's sympathy and interest. Personally, I have made a point of coming to you at the earliest possible moment, as I realise that I was the first Viceroy who would have his capital elsewhere than Calcutta, come not to awake the smouldering embers of controversy; for I as well as you have to accept accomplished facts, in recognition of the historic position of your city. To me its governance must be of special interest as one who for the greater part of his public life, has been identified with municipal activities. Sometimes I could wish that men would realise more fully, whether as electors or as administrators, the pre-eminent importance of municipal administration which so intimately touches the community in its everyday life. You referred to your local affairs and especially to the impending amendment of your Municipal Act. You will not expect me at this early stage to commit myself in any way upon the subject, but I can assure you that such matters as you referred to affecting the health and amenities of your city can not be of indifference to me. You expressed the hope that I and the other members of the Government will find it possible to make a long stay in your city in the course of each year. For myself I hope to reside amongst you for some portion of the next winter season, but you must not endeavour to exact from me promises which events may render impossible of fulfilment. India is a vast place and my responsibilities extend to the whole of it. It is my ambition to travel widely and frequently and it would be least unwise for me to pledge myself in advance in respect of a yearly visit.

With you I earnestly pray for a speedy and victorious termination of this devastating war but such an end can only come when a lasting and enduring peace has been secured by the might of our arms. The heroic souls of our Indian soldiers would surely rise up in judgment against us if any consummation short of this were achieved.

Gentlemen, I thank you.

The Commissioners then were presented individually to Lord Chelmsford who shook hands with much cordiality.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR.

FATHER GODIER'S VIEWS.

Rev. Alban Goodier, Principal of the St. Xavier's College, delivered a lecture on "Some Causes and Consequences of the Present War," in the College Hall on Tuesday.

The causes of the war given to us in the ordinary books and newspapers, said Father Godier, are surely inadequate when we consider the enormity of the war itself. That millions of men should have been made to perish in a single year, that at least three nations should have been wiped off the map of Europe, that in that same time the richest nations should have incurred national debts beyond any parallel, that these same nations should be even now risking their place as great Powers merely because an heir-apparent should have been assassinated, seems utterly impossible, for greater men than he have perished in recent times and no Power has thought it worth while to move one single finger in protest. It is necessary, therefore, if we would study this war properly, to look for greater causes than this, and this is the object of this evening's study. I propose to go a long way back in history and to show that, indeed, this war is almost a logical conclusion of a certain development of the nations of Europe and their political principles, particularly as they have manifested themselves in the last hundred years. Europe, one may say, was distinctly Europe in the year 800 A.D. At that time it was one as it had never been before or since. One monarch ruled Western Europe and the political principle of that period was the preservation of the unity under one head, or rather two, the lord temporal and the lord spiritual. For 500 years after that, that same political principle dominated the statesmanship of Western Europe, and even when that unity broke down, the effort of the rulers was to restore it. This kind of unity, developed as it did into absolutism, drifted eastwards from the boundaries of France across Germany and may be said to be the principle upon which the Austrian Monarchy is based. The second political principle appeared in the 13th century, when nations such as France, broke loose from this idea of unity and set up an independent life of their own which started the new political principle of nationalism. This principle has tended westwards and upon it has been built the nations of the west—France, England, Belgium, and, in later times Italy. In the 16th century the principle of nationalism struggling with the principle of absolutism, especially amongst the German people, was politically speaking, the basis and the strength of the Reformation; the result of which was virtually the acceptance of this union amongst the nations, seeing that it broke every basis of union that had so far been known. In this sense whatever be the religious effects of the Reformation it must be and is accepted by virtually all historians as one of the greatest disasters that have ever befallen the people of Europe.

BALANCE OF POWER.

From this time there being no natural bond of union left, artificial bonds were naturally created and amongst them the most conspicuous is the famous political principle of Louis the XIV and his statesmen, known as the balance of power. In essence this principle accepted the rivalry and enmity of nations, but hoped by keeping the Powers balanced one against another to prevent anyone from domiating the rest. One may say that this principle of the balance of power guided Europe until the time of Napoleon, and even now is not quite dead, but it was soon found that though it might serve amongst nations bordering upon one another, forces from outside might be brought to bear upon it which would entirely destroy the wished for equilibrium. While the nations within Europe worked for this balance of power, England on the one side and Russia on the other grew independently and soon made the world feel that balance of power meant superiority to the Powers outside. The principle of the balance of power received a rude check in the coming of Napoleon. The genius of this man swept all balance before it and aimed at nothing less than the restitution of the old principle of the absolutism of a thousand years before. But his ambition was frustrated by the two outside Powers just mentioned England and Russia, which being kept outside the principle of the balance of power were found strong enough in the end to restore peace to Europe.

MODERN PHASE.

After Napoleon we come to the modern phase. In attempting to restore order amongst the nations it is worth noticing that the inherited principles guided the different Powers. In Germany and Austria, where the principle of absolutism had lived on, that same principle was the basis, first of the old Empire—Austria—and second of the new—Germany—which sprang into existence out of the ruins of the Napoleonic conquest. In England and France, where the principle of nationalism had held chief sway, democracy became identified with nationalism and upon that was built political reform. It followed that in the north and west of Europe two antagonistic spirits were at work, and it did but need that these spirits should be emphasised to bring about the state of conflict. This was produced, first by the industrial development of one nation, and, second, by the world expansion of the other. Very soon it was felt that the nations were really at war, even though they did not draw sword, and there have followed since that time all kinds of artificial contrivances to keep the peace—alliances, peace congresses, conventions, international agreements, conversations, and the like—to preserve at least the appearance of peace and the means of prosperity.

WAR WAS INEVITABLE.

But what the best of all these contrivances hoped for was the delaying of the evil day, and tacitly since the Franco-Prussian War of 1871, the nations have agreed that war was inevitable. For since then, one may say, the whole bent of political diplomacy has been the strengthening of one Power against another, mistrusting all agreements and seeing no hope of a bond of union. Thus one may say that the deliberate rejection of all controlling powers in the 16th century has necessitated first, international misunderstanding, divergence of national development, mutual mistrust, enmity, and finally hatred, with no means of reconciliation but a terrible war. Given the situation, the pretext of war might have been anything whatsoever, because war, in other words, is no mere event of recent times, but is the growth of centuries, hastened and increased by the developments of the 19th century. It remains for me to say a word of the consequences of the war, or what we may hope will be gained from it. First we have reason to trust that the statesmen of Europe will not repeat the blunder of the statesmen after Waterloo, who in their efforts to divide. Europe did but sow the seed of future conflicts. Secondly, it is to be hoped that there will be restored a sense of the need of a central bond of union which shall at least exercise moral influence over conflicting interests. Lastly, it must be apparent to every student of history and geography that from to-day East and West will take their part in world history, such as they have never taken before. Just as England and Russia altered the theory of balance of power, so in the future must America and Asia affect whatever theory is made the basis of the future peace of the world.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the extension of the G. I. P. Railway office at Victoria Terminus yesterday.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Panna and Datia have very generously offered to establish at their joint cost a convalescent hospital at Datia for 100 sick and wounded Indian soldiers returning from the front, The offer has been accepted.

His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Law Member, to be Vice-President of the Council in succession to Sir William Clark.

Sir William Meyer was entertained at a luncheon party at the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday. The following were present: Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir B. Hunter, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. Curtis, the Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, the Hon. Mr. Malcolm Hogg, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. B. Aitken, Mr. Chunilal Mehta, Mr. N. K. G. Warren, Mr. Brunyate, Mr. H. F. Howard, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. D. M. Dalal and Mr. Meyer Nissim. The arrangements were made by Mr. C. Stengler and the Taj Orchestra was in attendance.

Sir Ali Imam who visited Lucknow in connection with the Moslem University Committee meeting left on Monday for Bankipur accompanied by Lady Imam. Other members of the committee left yesterday.

The ballot for a member to represent the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, has resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb.

The marriage arranged between Mr. James Crerar, I.C.S., and Miss Evelyn Brand, daughter of the late Hon. Charles Brand and Mrs. Brand of Littledene, Sussex, will take place from Government House, Mahableshwar on Thursday, the 27th instant.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 10.

The "Gazette" announces that Raja Sir Baldeo Singh of Pooneh is appointed Honorary Major.

Captain C. R. Bradley, 4th Cavalry, squadroon commander, to be temporary major, Flying Corps.

Captain D. Rainsford-Hannay, 53rd Sikhs, to be balloon officer.

Major W. R. Fetherstonhaugh, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, to be temporary Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain A. H. Jukes, 9th Gurkhas, to be Brigade Major.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 11.

News has been received of the death in action of Captain Dobson, Worcestor Regiment, lately Adjutant, Simla Volunteers.

The name of the following officer appears in casualty list No. 56 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Quarter-master J. F. Richardson. Norfolks.

The name of the following British officer appears in casualty list No. 55, Indian Expeditionary Force:—

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. W. R. Hay (I.A.R.O.), 24th Punjabis. (Accidentally).

POONA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 11.

At a public meeting of Ayurvedic Vaidyas held in the Kirloskar Theatre this evening under the presidentship of Dr. Annasaheb Patwardhan a reception committee was formed for the eighth Ayurvedic Conference to be held in Poona in November next.

Dr. Annasaheb Patwardhan was appointed chairman, Bala Sastri Lagwanker, vice-chairman, and Dr. N. G. Sardesi and others honorary secretaries of the reception committee.

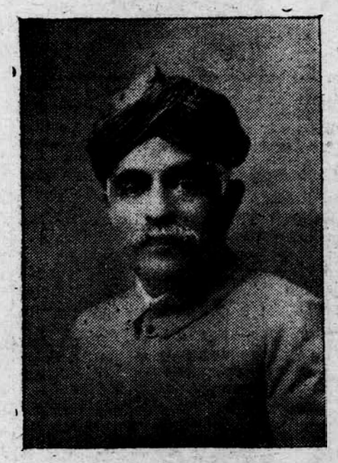
MR. K. R. MADGAOKAR.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Mr. Krishnaji Ramchandra Madgaokar, who recently retired from the position of head salesman after a service of more than 30 years in the office of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., was entertained last evening at Mangaldas House at an evening party and presented with a farewell address and a souvenir by the grey goods dealers of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. Mr. N. F. Paton, presided. The following is the address:—

On the occasion of your retirement from the important office of salesman for grey goods at Messrs. Graham & Co., we, the undersigned merchants, dealing with the department, beg leave to express our sense of the high esteem in which we have always held you.

The position of salesman in a firm of the standing of Messrs. Graham's & Co., is one of



MR. K. R. MADGAOKAR.

great responsibility. We have often seen you as well as your fellow salesman busy not merely with the sale of goods, but also with correspondence, etc., in short, looking after your respective departments with the vigilance evoked by the implicit trust reposed in your discretion by your masters. The firm has always accorded to you an important status and considerate treatment, evidently deeming these part of the equipment necessary to enable you to do your work with the requisite sense of responsibility. But indispensable as this equipment is, it cannot take the place of intrinsic worth of character.

Especially is this so in the case of departments like that of grey goods, where leading firms often make purchases in anticipation of demand. The salesman in charge of such a department has every day to hold the scales evenly between dealer and dealer, and also to do justice to dealers, while safeguarding with absolute loyalty the interests of the firm.

In discharging this difficult duty you have ever taken for your guidance the shining example of your father whose memory we all cherish and revere. And we are to-day in the happy position of being able to bear emphatic testimony to the closeness with which you have followed your father's footsteps, through the long period of our mutual intercourse. During all these years there has not been a single occasion on which we have found reason to do aught but place unreserved confidence in you in your word and deed; and by learning to know you so well, we have learnt to know and respect the firm better than ever.

Within the limits of an address like the present one, much must be left unsaid. But we cannot conclude without referring to your shrinking modesty, which covered so much conscientious work performed in the most unobtrusive manner.

We would ask you kindly to accept the accompanying souvenir which we hope will serve to remind you of our warm respect for you.

That good health and happiness may long attend you and yours are our earnest prayers.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Stirring speeches in connection with the formation of an Anglo-Indian Force, were made at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association held last night under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. P. C. Lyon.

The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting on behalf of the Anglo-Indian Association and the domiciled community generally tender their most grateful thanks to his Majesty's Secretary of State for India and Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India, for the sanction accorded to the enlistment of members of the community in the British Army by the formation of an Anglo-Indian Force and that a copy be sent to the Viceroy and the gentlemen named above."

Messrs. W. C. Madge, H. A. Stark and W. A. Arden Wood spoke on the resolution and said it meant the removal of a real disability.

The chairman congratulated the community on their attainment of their rightful claim and he said he was approached by a deputation a few days back and they had immediately issued on behalf of the Government of Bengal a circular impressing on all officers under them, the duty of encouraging every member of the Anglo-Indian community to offer their services. They were quite sure that when their recruiting had been successfully accomplished and when the regiment had been raised they would render an account of themselves which would be worthy of fortitude as they had seen on the part of many Anglo-Indians from the old days of the John Company down to the dark days of the Mutiny.

The Punjab University has on the recommendation of the Syndicate, decided to forfeit the degrees granted to Avad Behari, Balraj and Parmanand who were sentenced for participation in the Delhi and Lahore conspiracy cases.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The ownership of a prize-dog in Bombay is a luxury not to be despised. But the exhibits at the Dog Show in connection with the Western India Kennel Club, run by Mr. Lee, honorary secretary, were, for the most part, enough to break one's heart over doggie companionship. The dogs on show forget their ownership while they were subjected to the indignity of being judged, by very conscientious judges, as to whether they were likely to incur small-pox, plague or any other deadly disease. Some of them barked, some of them snarled, but none of them were violently out of temper. If any one among them had the power to speak, he would have said:—"I am He, and they put me among the class for She's and I am highly delighted." That was not a reflection on the judging capacity of blood, breed but it was in tune with the heart burnings of several dogs who were thrust aside by the Judges as being outclassed. Unfortunately there was no class for those celebrated Pi dogs who run for fifteen miles, alongside a B. B. train from Colaba to Andheri, appealing for the photograph of a chicken-bone. Many, a great many of them, have blood, bone, and muscle although of doubtful pedigree. Nothing more is needed to be said, for the present, of the Bombay Dog Show.

Prize winners:—

CLASS 55.—BULL TERRIERS (DOGS)—OPEN.

Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA PHAROAH. 1
Sir Basil Scott's DIABOLO 2
Mr. A. D. Fordyce Harvey's GAIETY BOY ..... V. H. C.
Dr. Jamshyd Munsiff's SHER COEUR DE LION ..... V. H. C.

CLASS 56—BULL TERRIERS (BITCHES—PUPPY.

Mr. W. Lee's DEEPLISH BRENDA. V. H. C.
Capt. J. Turner's JILL ..... V. H. C.

CLASS 57.—BULL TERRIERS (DOGS) AND BITCHES)—NOVICE.

Sir Basil Scott's DIABOLO 1
Mr. W. Lee's MARIE CORELLI 2
Capt. J. B. Pattison's MINNIE WONDER V. H. C.

CLASS 58.—BULL TERRIERS (BITCHES)—LIMIT.

Mr. W. Lee's MARIE CORELLI 1
Capt. J. B. Pattison's MINNIE WONDER V. H. C.

CLASS 59.—BULL TERRIERS (BITCHES)—OPEN.

Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA DINAH 1
Sir Basil Scott's MORNING STAR 2
Mr. J. Dinshaw Bamjee's BLOOMSBURY SARAH 3

CLASS 60.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (DOGS)—PUPPY.

Mr. J. C. Fizgerald's REDCAR RECRUIT. 1
Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's REDCAR RETAINED. 2
Mr. Geo. Walton's BHORE GHAUT ..... R.

CLASS 61.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (DOGS)—NOVICE.

Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's REDCAR RECRUIT. 1
Mr. J. Counsell's TERRY 2
Mr. G. Walton's BHORE GHAUT... V. H. C.
Mr. J. C. Fitzerald's REDCAR RETAINED. R.

CLASS 62.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (DOGS)—LIMIT.

Mr. R. Laxton's ROCKSIDE GIN 1
Mr. J. Counsell's TERRY 2
Mr. G. Walton's BHORE GHAUT ..... R.

CLASS 63.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (DOGS)—OPEN.

Mr. R. Laxton's TOLLAND GRASON 1

CLASS 5. DEERHOUNDS.—NOVICE.

Mr. R. Roach's DIANA OF CRAGG 1

CLASS 6.—DEERHOUNDS—OPEN.

Mrs. E. O. Molony's CATHERINE OF CRAGG 1
Mr. R. Roach's DIANA OF CRAGG 2
Mrs. E. O. Molony's COUNTESS ..... V. H. C.

CLASSES 9 AND 10.—GREAT DANES—NOVICE.

Miss L. Nalder's RONA ..... V. H. C.

CLASS 21.—GREYHOUNDS—NOVICE

Mr. D. Blythe's LADDIE B. 1
Mrs. E. O. Molony's TARA ..... V. H. C.

CLASS 22.—GREYHOUNDS—OPEN.

Mr. D. Blyhe's LADDIE B. 1

CLASSES 25 AND 26.—RETRIEVERS, SETTERS AND POINTERS—OPEN.

Mr. Dinshaw J. Javery's PREACHER. V.H.C.

CLASS 27.—SPANIELS OTHER THAN COCKER—NOVICE.

Mr. F. Boyd's MOTEE ..... V. H. C.

CLASS 28.—SPANIELS—OPEN.

Mr. Antia's UGH 1
Mr. F. Boyd's MOTEE ..... H. C.

CLASS 36.—BULL DOGS (DOGS)—OPEN.

Mr. C. Barlow's WOOLRAB WARRIOR ... 1

CLASS 38.—BULLDOGS (BITCHES)—NOVICE.

Mr. R. M. Sowger's MASSILIA 1
Mr. M. Innes Ker's TIPPERARY ... V. H. C.

CLASS 39.—BUULLDOGS (BITCHES).—LIMIT.

Mr. M. Innes Ker's TIPPERARY 1
Mr. R. M. Strowger's MASSILIA ... V. H. C.

CLASS 40.—BULLDOGS (BITCLM)—OPEN.

Mr. M. Innes Ker's TIPPERARY 1
Mr. R. M. Strowger's MASSILIA ... V. H. C.

CLASSES 44 TO 51.—AIREDALE TERRIERS.

Mr. T. D. Moore's KINDALE CONSTANCE 1
Mr. T. D. Moore's KINDALE KINSMAN.. 1
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ROBIN ADAIR 2

CLASS 52.—BULL TERRIERS (DOGS)—PUPPY.

Mrs. L. Scott's TEDDY ..... H. C.
Mr. A. G. Tydd's JOHN BULL ..... V. H. C.

CLASS 54.—BULL TERRIERS (DOGS)—LIMIT.

Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA PHAROAH. 1
Sir Basil Scott's DIABOLO 2
Mr. A. D. Fordyce Harvey's GAIETY BOY ..... V. H. C.
Mr. R. Laxton's ROCKSIDE GIN 2
Mr. H. V. Powell's (for Mr. A. P. Stewart) BUTCHER 3
Mr. J. Counsell's TERRY ..... V. H. C.

CLASS 64.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (BITCHES)—PUPPY.

Mr. R. H. Fido's REDCAR RELIANCE 1
Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's REDCAR REFLECTA ..... R.

CLASS 65.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (BITCHES)—NOVICE.

Mr. R. H. Fido's REDCAR RELIANCE ... 1
Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's REDCAR REFLECTA ..... R.

CLASS 66.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (BITCHES)—LIMIT.

Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's REDCAR REFLECTA ..... R.

CLASS 67.—SMOOTH FOX TERRIERS (BITCHES)—OPEN.

Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's REDCAR DUCHESS D'ORSAY 1
Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's REDCAR REFLECTA ..... R.

CLASSES 68 TO 75.—WIRE FOX TERRIERS.

Class 75.—One Class only. Open.

Mrs. J. Turner's JUDY OF AVON ... V. H. C.
Mr. G. T. Wright's ROUGH DIAMOND ..... V. H. C.

CLASSES 76 TO 83.—IRISH TERRIERS.

Class—79—One Class Only—Irish Terriers. Open

Mrs. W. H. Hughes' MICKEY BAWN 1

CLASS 92.—WHITE WEST HIGHLAND—PUPPY.

Mr. F. G. Kennedy's VIXEN 1
Mrs. A. Cameron's MAID OF FETTES ... R.

CLASS 93.—WHITE WEST HIGHLAND.—NOVICE.

Mrs. G. W. B. Clegg's JOAN 1
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's VIXEN ..... R.

CLASS 94.—WHITE WEST HIGHLAND.—LIMIT.

Mr. F. G. Kennedy's DISCORD 1
Mrs. G. W. B. Clegg's JOAN ..... R.

CLASS 95.—WHITE WEST HIGHLAND—OPEN.

Mr. F. G. Kennedy's DISCORD 1
Mrs. G. W. B. Clegg's JOAN 2

CLASS 99.—DACHSHUNDS—NOVICE.

Mrs. J. Turner's JOFFRE 1
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's BUSTER BROWN 2

CLASS 100.—DACHSHUNDS—LIMIT.

Mr. P. Morris's POBBLES 1
Mrs. J. Turner's JOFFRE 2

CLASS 101.—DACHSHUNDS—OPEN.

Mr. P. Morris's POBBLES 1
Mrs. J. Turner's JOFFRE 2

CLASSES 106 TO 113.—COCKER, SPANIELS.

Mr. F. H. Dracott's PRINCE 1

CLASS 139.—MALTESE.

Mrs. C. N. Wadia's PUNCH 1

CLASS 149.—JAPANESE—NOVICE.

Mrs. L. K. Retallack's MIKADO 1
Dr. Mrs. S. Harrison's SHUMA 2

CLASS 150.—JAPANESE—OPEN.

Dr. Mrs. S. Harrison's PRINCE 1
Mrs. L. Retallack's MIKADO 2

PEKINGESE.—(DOGS AND BITCHES AMALGAMATED). CLASS 157.—PUPPY.

Mrs. H. M. Bull's DOO ZOO 1

CLASS 158.—PEKINGESE.—NOVICE.

Mrs. Pearson's PUNCH 1
Mrs. H. M. Bull's DOO ZOO 2

CLASS 159.—PEKINGESE—OPEN.

Mrs. P. Lloyd Bowers' WEN-SHI OF EGHAM 1
Mrs. H. M. Bull's DOO ZOO 2

ANY VARIETY—OPEN.

Mrs. E. O. Molony's CATHERINE OF CRAGG 1
Mr. R. Roach's DIANA OF CRAGG 2
Mrs. P. Lloyd Bowers' WEN-SHI OF EGHAM 3

CLASS 165.—ANY VARIETY—PUPPY.

Mrs. L. Scott's TEDDIE 1
Mr. W. Lee's DEEPLISH BRENDA 2
Mr. A. D. Fordyce Harvey's GAIETY BOY 3

CLASS 166.—ANY VARIETY IN SPORTING BREEDS.

Mrs. E. O. Molony's CATHERINE OF CRAGG 1
Mr. F. G. Kennedy's DISCORD 2
Mr. R. Roach's DIANA OF CRAGG 3

CLASS 167.—ANY VARIETY IN NON-SPORTING BREEDS.

Mr. C. Barlow's WOOLRAB WARRIOR ... 1
Mr. R. M. Strowger's MASSILIA 2
Miss L. Nalder's RONA 3

CLASS 168.—ANY VARIETY IN TOY BREEDS.

Mrs. P. Lloyd Bowers WEN-SHI OF EGHAM 1
Dr. Mrs. Harrison's PRINCE 2
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's PUNCH 3

CLASS 169.—ANY VARIETY, THE PROPERTY OF A LADY.

Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA DINAH 1
Mrs. E. O. Molony's CATHERINE OF CRAGG 2
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's ROBIN ADAIR 3

CLASS 170.—ANY VARIETY BRED BY EXHIBITOR.

Mrs. E. O. Molony's CATHERINE OF CRAGG 1
Sir Basil Scott's DIABOLO 2

CLASS 171.—ANY VARIETY IMPORTED FROM ABROAD.

Mr. F. G. Kennedy's DISCORD 1
Mrs. E. O. Moloney's COUNTESS 2
Mrs. P. Lloyd Bowers' WEN-SHI OF EGHAM 3

CLASS 172.—ANY VARIETY BRED IN INDIA.

Mrs. E. O. Molony's CATHERINE OF CRAGG 1
Mr. P. Morris' POBBLES 2

CLASS 173.—ANY VARIETY BROOD BITCH. (One that has borne a litter).

Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA DINAH 1
Sir Basil Scott's MORNING STAR 2
Mrs. E. O. Molony's COUNTESS 3

CLASS 176.—COMBINATION TEAM OF ANY NUMBER OF DOGS NOT LESS THAN FOUR.

Mrs. E. O. Molony's 1

SPECIAL PRIZES.

The following specials were awarded the cups being given by the donors named:—

Special cup (given by Mrs. E. O. Molony) for the best fox terrier (wire or smooth) (dog or bitch) in the show. Only members of the Western India Kennel Club to compete.—Mr. R. Lexton's ROCKSIDE GIN.

Special for the best dachshund (dog or bitch) in the show.—Mr. P. Morris' POBBLES.

Special for the best White West Highland (dog or bitch) in the Show.—Mr. F. G. Kennedy's DISCORD.

Special for the best Japanese (dog or bitch) in the Show.—Dr. Mrs. S. Harrison's PRINCE.

Special for the best Irish terrier (dog or bitch) in the show. Silver cup offered by Mr. E. A. Orarey.—Mrs. W. H. Hughes MICKEY BAWN.

Special for the best bull terrier (dog or bitch) in the show. Silver cup offered by the Committee of the Bull Terrier Club of India.—Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA DINAH.

Special for the best sporting dog (dog or bitch) in the show. Silver cup offered by the Committee of the Indian Kennel Association.—Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA DINAH.

Special for the best non-Sporting dog (dog or bitch) in the show. Silver cup offered by the Committee of the Indian Kennel Association.—Mr. C. Barlow's WOOLRAB WARRIOR.

Special for the best bull terrier Puppy bred in India, owned by a member of the Western India Kennel Club. Silver cup offered by Mr. D. Blythe.—Mr. W. Lee's DEEPLISH BRENDA.

Special for the best imported dog or bitch owned by a member of the Western India Kennel Club.—Mr. F. G. Kennedy's DISCORD.

Special for the best dog or bitch (bred and born in India) owned by a member of the Western India Kennel Club.—Mrs. G. Lord's VINEFRODA DINAH.

Special for the best Pekingese (dog or bitch) in the Show.—Mr. P. Lloyd Bowers' WEN-SHI OF EGHAM.

Best Airdale in show.—Mrs. Moore's KINDALE KINSMAN.

Best dog in show.—Mrs. Lord's VINEFRODA DINAH.

U. P. HORSE SHOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

The United Provinces Horse Show was organised on Saturday at Dehra Dun at which the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford were present. Her Excellency presented prizes to the winners and was loudly cheered by the assembly.

APPOINTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

The appointment of a Development Commissioner, which was discussed at the recent Agricultural Conference at Pusa, has been referred to Local Governments for opinion.

A NEW OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL

FREE TREATMENT FOR THE POOR.

In the presence of a large and influential gathering of Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi gentlemen the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim performed on Saturday evening the opening ceremony of an eye-hospital started by Dr. Gulamally Chandoobhoy at Kalbadevi Road. It is the intention of the founder of this hospital to give free treatment to all poor patients.

In requesting the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy to declare the hospital open, Dr. Gulamally said that ever since he joined the Medical College he had a strong turn of mind towards the study of the eye, and as he drew towards the end of the medical curriculum he got more and more interested in the subject, so much so. that after graduation, he kept up post-graduate terms under the well-known Dr. Herbert in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital. Fortunately in those days, i.e., about 14 years ago, there were no other post-graduates except himself, and there were no assistants for Dr. Herbert, except Mr. Maruti. Consequently he was given ample opportunities to work with him and satisfy his ambition.

During his practice in the last 14 years he had kept in constant touch with the study of the eye, and, circumstances permitting, he took up the post-graduate course again in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hospital under Col. Killkelly and Major MacPherson. In his practice he has found that eye troubles were constantly increasing. In the present days many causes had contributed to an unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to the eye. They were:—

(1.) General diseases such as malaria, pneumonia, and tubercle.

(2) Diseases mainly responsible to a loose life.

(3) Diseases due to tobacco smoking, alcohol, rich food and uric acid troubles.

(4) Frequent visits to the cinema shows, dazzling lights and inducements to keep late hours.

All these causes which were absent in the old days, worked on the brain and thence on the body. These were slow poisons which worked their effects unnoticed and shattered the constitution and the eye being a part and parcel of the body, it shared in the general debility and hence the growth of many eye-diseases.

These causes were prevalent in every class of people but it was the middle class which was pinched the most. These middle-class people when troubled cannot be admitted in any of the existing Government hospitals because they are meant for the poor only. They cannot go to the ophthalmic surgeons because their fees are too exorbitant for their pockets. This way they continued miserable and were a burden to themselves and to the family.

OBJECT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Finally, Dr. Gulamally said:—

It is the object of this institution to come to the relief of such oppressed people and it is this class of people who were intended to be given full benefit of this institution at a moderate charge according to their circumstances. Besides this, all poor people, irrespective of any caste or creed, will be given free advice and free medicines for their eyes and whenever necessary, operations will be performed free of charge and they will be lodged free in this Hospital till recovery.

At present the whole of the first floor of this newly built building has been rented for the use of the hospital. As you know this locality is thickly populated and being in the centre of business and residential quarters it is within easy rich.

In declaring the hospital open, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy congratulated Dr. Gulamally on his public spirit and hoped that the institution would meet a great want, which was felt by the middle and poor classes of people. He said that Dr. Gulamally deserved their best thanks for the self-sacrificing way in which he had come forward to supply a long felt want. He was sure that those who took the advantage of the institution would bless Dr. Gulamally, for there was nothing more precious in this life than the blessing of sight.

Dr. Sohrai Nariman and Mr. Mirza having next addressed the meeting, eulogising Dr. Gulamally's action, Dr. Gulamally moved a vote of thanks to Sir Fazulbhoy, Sir Fazulbhoy was garlanded and the proceedings terminated shortly afterwards.

ARMED DACOITY IN BENGAL.

OWNER OF THE HOUSE KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

News of an armed dacoity committed within the Khanakul police station in Midnapore district at the residence of Khetter Mohan Chakravarty, reached Calcutta on Monday.

There were several men who were armed with pistols and daggers. They terrorised the inmates when the owner of the house refused to deliver the keys of his safes. The dacoits wounded him so severely that he died almost immediately. The dacoits then broke open all the safes in the house and got away with cash and jewellery the exact value of which is not ascertained.

No arrests or recovery of any portion of the booty is so far reported.

REPORT ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 11.

The report of Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson On technical education is now under consideration by the Government of India and final orders will issue very shortly.

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With a superior quality leather wrist strap.

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Dr. C. H. *writes*.—"I have prescribed Lactomaltine largely during the hot weather and it invariably agrees even when Cod Liver Oil and Malt disagree. I have found patients tolerate it quite well in the hottest weather that we have in this country, and I have never known it cause any undue relaxation of the bowels.

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PORTUGAL.

A COLONIAL POWER.

A state of war between Portugal and Germany does not promise any sudden change in the fortunes of either Power, writes the "Daily Telegraph." Germany, being impotent at sea, and the land frontier of Portugal being wholly enclosed by Spain, any direct offensive is forbidden. The one damaging blow which Portugal could strike at Germany has been dealt, and formed the cause of Germany's declation of war. This commandeering of the German ships in Portuguese harbours may add a considerable tonnage to the working mercantile marine of the world, and so assist, not Portugal alone, but every State outside the iron ring of the English blockade of the Central Powers. For we have to remember that the ships thus pressed into service are not merely those in the mouth of the Tagus and the other harbours of Portugal in Europe. Portugal beyond the seas is in some ways a territory more important.

A hundred years ago Portugal was a Colonial Power, possessing greater territory over seas than any European State save Great Britain and Spain. Brazil has since become on independent, Republic But at this moment of writing the colonies of Portugal are of greater extent than those under the flag of any Power save Great Britain and France. Portugal now ranks third among the Colonial Empires of the world, In her possessions are included not only the harbours of Madeira and the Azores, but of the Cape Verde Islands, of Benguela, and the other roadsteads of Angola, of Lourenco Marques, Beira, and Mozambique—these last, we may note, particularly attractive to German shipping.

POSSIBILITY OF REPRISALS.

Here, indeed, there might be some chance of reprisals. In Africa Portuguese territory is for some hundreds of miles co-terminous with German, or what once was German. The southern boundary of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, is the district which was once called German South-West Africa. So, too, the northern frontier of Portuguese East Africa, in which are Delagoa Bay and Mozambique, is formed by German East Africa. On this line alone is it still possible for German forces to reach Portuguese possessions and we may assume that the operations of General Smuts at the other end of the German colony have made the possibility merely theoretical.

The mere catalogue of names of Portuguese harbours is enough to prove what an important place Portugal holds in world-politics. The greatest Power cannot afford to treat cavalierly a State which commands so many stations of strategic value. We learnt to our cost in the Boer War the importance of Delagoa Bay. It is hardly necessary to expatiate upon the potentialities of Madeira or the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands when grasped by sea-power.

The noble Colonial inheritance of Portugal did not come to her by mere good luck. It represents the work of a magnificent race of seamen. For nearly two centuries the Portuguese showed a venturous daring a restless enterprise, a vigour and practical capacity which gives them a place among the foremost of the exploring nations. In the fifteenth century Portuguese pushed down the West Coast of Africa, and, we may say, invented Africa's trade with Europe. It was a Portuguese seaman who first (at least in historic times) doubled the Cape of Good Hope, another Portuguese who discovered the sea route to India.

Throughout her history the relations of Portugal with England have been generally good. Charles II, married a Portuguese Queen, and at the close of his century economic relations between the two States became close. From that moment dates the English taste for port. It is hardly necessary to recall the English and Portuguese alliance in the Peninsular War. The achievements of the Portuguese troops under Wellington's command proved that the old spirit of the fifteenth century adventurers was potent still. Complicated dynastic, constitutional, and economic questions gave Portugal a rather turbulent history in the nineteenth century. There was occasional friction with England over the delimitation of African territory. But the sympathy between the two Powers has been far too strong to be shattered by domestic troubles or momentary clash of interests.

THE FOLLY OF TAKING DIGESTIVE PILLS.

A WARNING TO DYSPEPTICS.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspeptics of many thousands of men and women because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which alone is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia. The after-dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain whereas if those who are subject to flatulence, heartburn, wind, etc., were to obtain a little pure *bisurated* magnesia from the chemist and take half a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no necessity for drugs or medicines because *bisurated* magnesia instantly neutralises acidity, stops food fermentation and thus ensures normal painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance. 3679

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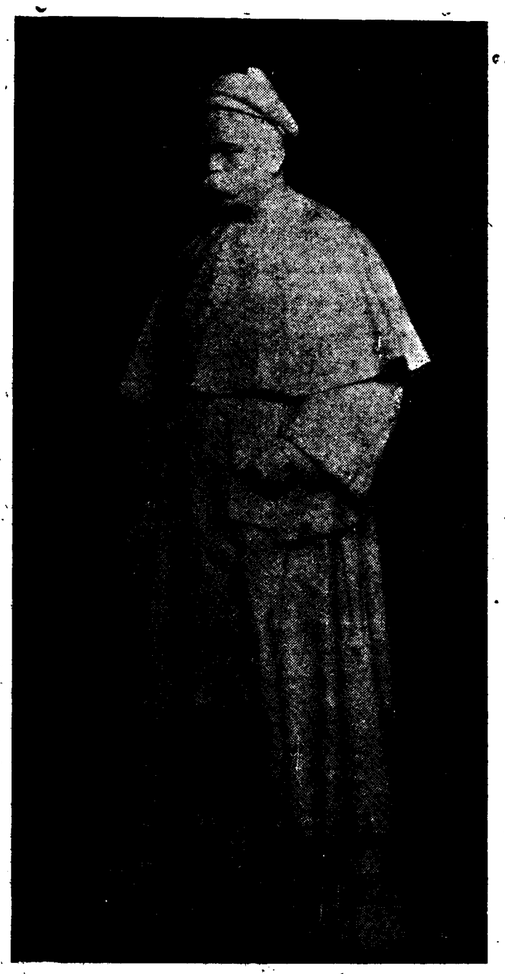

THE LATE JUSTICE M. G. RANADE 7 ft.

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OPINIONS.

Extract from the "Times of India." 8th April 1913.

STATUE OF MR. JUSTICE RANADE IN BOMBAY.

The above is a reproduction of a photograph of the statue of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Bombay High Court Judge, eminent social reformer, and educationist, which has been placed on the north-eastern corner of the Cooperage and is to be unveiled on Wednesday by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill. Mr. Ranade died in 1900, and his friends and admirers have long been anxious that his memory should be perpetuated, but there have been numerous difficulties to be contended with.

The statue is seven feet in height, and is mounted on a six foot pedestal. It is the work of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known Bombay sculptor. Mr. Mhatre has been considerably handicapped by the fact that there was only one photograph of the late Mr. Ranade, who had a strong dislike for the camera, but those who knew him declare that the likeness is extraordinarily good. Mr. Ranade is shown standing in a characteristic attitude. He is wearing his judicial robes and is carrying in his right hand a legal scroll, and the reproduction is so faithful that even the defect, which Mr. Ranade had in the right eye, is clearly shown. Mr. Mhatre found the folds of the robes presented special difficulties, and he had to place a cushion in marble at the back as a support.

The arrangements for the raising of subscriptions and the erection of the statue have been carried out by a committee which had the Chief Justice (Sir Lawrence Jenkins) as the president, and Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas as Secretary.

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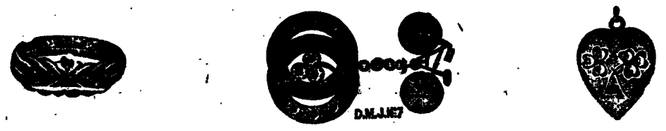

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